CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,271—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th June
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.*	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	1,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,160	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,300	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

Single Tickets,	4 months.	Return Tickets 5 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranghat, Bengal (India).

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1901

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY,

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO:
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	&c. &c., &c.
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	
	&c. &c. &c.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT

In Aid of the

BUILDING FUND OF ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA,

will be held in the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,

AT 9 P.M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, 1901, for the work of extention of the TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE, BOMBAY. The value of the work is about Rs. 14,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

IT is hereby notified that the ABKARI CONTRACT of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum will be AUCTIONED for ten years, commencing from the 1st of Azur, 1311, to the end of Aban, 1321, Fasli, at the office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 6th July, 1901, A. D.

All applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion.

GULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Govt.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will begin on TUESDAY, October 1st. Entrance SCHOLARSHIPS of the combined value of £110 are awarded annually in September, and numerous prizes and medals are open for competition by Students of the School. The Hospital contains accommodation for 644 beds, and arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to place the entire number at the service of the sick poor by re-opening the Wards that have been closed for want of funds for the last 15 years.

The appointments tenable by Students have been increased by more than 150 a year, chiefly by the addition of Clerkships and Dresserships in the Departments of Ophalmology, Gynoecology and Otology.

To augment the teaching of special subjects, Registrars and Tutors have been appointed in the Opthalmic and Obstetric Departments.

All Hospital appointments are open to Students without charge, and the holders of resident appointments are provided with board and lodging.

The College accommodates 60 Resident Students under the supervision of a Warden.

The Dental School provides the full Curriculum required for the L. D. S., England.

The Clubs' Union Athletic Ground is easily accessible.

A Handbook of Information for those about to enter the medical profession will be forwarded on application.

For the Prospectus of the School, containing full particulars as to fees, course of study advised, regulations of the College, &c., apply personally or by letter to

THE DEAN,
Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

AND

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M. B. London).

Classes are held throughout the year. Fee 16 guineas.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Society, will be held at 5-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th Inst. at the Residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of APPOINTING a NEW TRUSTEE of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in place of the late lamented Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to

THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to

Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.

GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	15
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cure	60	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez....	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BLUTHNER PIANO FOR SALE.—The property of W. Shilstone, Esq., Bluthner Upright Overstrung Grand Original. Cost Rs. 1,000. Offer invited. On view MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Elden Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

AERATED LIMETTA JUICE.—The perfection of hot weather drinks. Pleasant and palatable, Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS FOR MONSOON.—For Ladies and Gents of Best English Manufacture, very strong and durable at SHROFF BROTHERS, well known house for Cheapest Prices.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

MONEY advanced up to Rs. 10,00,000. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES for SALE in Bombay, Bandora, Lanauli, Matharan and along line of Railway. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L.N.R.C.M., Member of the L. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Goroppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Keyless English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P.P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to its. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs.

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDULHOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in rpsect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Villabdas Bhugwandas or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deaceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid; and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

WANTED.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE to act as a training Sister. She must hold a certificate of 3 years at least training in a recognised Hospital and also be a qualified Midwife, unmarried and between 28 and 34 years of age. Pay Rs. 175 per mensem plus messing and uniform allowances, free quarters. Address, giving copies of testimonials certificates, &c., to "SENIOR CIVIL SURGEON, Rangoon."

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinajpur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MAITSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B, Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shroff's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1-02 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZ DARFE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As. 6 extra.

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GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
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Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and washband tables, book and hat stands, almirahs "Bunglow" piano.

A choice collection of water colours and oil paintings of Backbay, Matheran, Khundala, etc.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer.

1 foolscap new cyclostyle, fitted up with rubber rollers in metallic box, and 19 new felt hats.

On account of the concerned:—

7 cases each 100 lbs Orang Pekoe tea.
15 cases each 90 lbs Pekoe tea.
38 cases each 100 lbs Pekoe tea.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. White, ex. s.s. Clan Ferguson, J.F.W. 3127-1 cask containing dinner and tea sets, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers
3 new sterling bicycles "Gents."
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham
1 ribbed dogcart.
1 Bicycle rubber-wheel victoria, fast Waler and brougham, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PERFUMERY, PROVISION, PATENT MEDICINES AND SHOP FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Crawford Market and next to Mr. D. C. Umrigar's Shop, by order of the concerned, a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery by different makers, Huntly Palmer's and Peek Frean's biscuits, sauces, condensed milk, jams, soaps, glass cupboards, tables, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1901.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 5 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—

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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	203 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different commun

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 93 5-16 = −1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£103 1-2 = ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities £ 93 1-4 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 3-8 = −1-16
,, New York ..... 59 3-4 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·20 1-2 = plus 1 1 2
,, New York ..... 4·88 1-4 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England 3 1-2 per cent. = unch'gd
,, Short London Bills... 3 1-8 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-4 ,, = ,,
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £175,000.
Bills in Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Silver to Bombay.....£130,000
Gold do ..... £ 10,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm. Manchester was firmer. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·31	4·31	4·24	4·1	4·1
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 2	plus 3.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	1,500	,,
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	,,
Do. to Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 3-8 =	plus 1-8
Futures month of Sept.....	7·32 =	plus 11
Do. do. Dec	7·27 =	plus 13

Fright Coals Cardiff to Bombay 12s. 6d.'

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	37,000
,, Sold on spec.....	1 000
,, for exportation	2,000
,, forwarded to consumers	51,000
,, Actual exports	10,000
,, Weeks imports	5,000
,, Stock	749,000
Surats week's sales	700
,, Sold on spec.	100
,, ,, for exportation	100
,, forwarded to consumers	900
,, Actual exports.....	100
,, Weeks imports	...
,, Stock	25,0000
Afloat American	7,000
,, Indian	4,000

Seeds unchanged.

NEW YORK.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	50,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	39,000
,, ,, Continent.....	25,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	440,000
Do. at Interior Ports.....	380,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 7th June, 1901.

Cotton	4,777 bales.
Wheat	5,180 cwts.
Linseed	9,281 ,,
Rapeseed	15,664 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,716 ,,
Poppyseed	3,140 ,,
Groundnuts.....	40 ,,
Castorseed	4,519 ,,
Rice	39,518 ,,
Myrabollams	1,350 ,,

The following are the latest returns published : —

30th May.—RUPEE PAPER ENFACEMENTS.

	Rs.
Enfaced from India.....	97,400
Deducted on London Register ...	5,93,300
Total held in Europe	21,50,79,934

4th June.—CASH BALANCES IN RESERVE TREASURIES.

	Rs.
Bombay	12,703,985
Calcutta	170,94,250
Madras	1,60,87,188
Total.....	3,98,85,423

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

EXCHANGE.

Quotations are all unchanged and the only business reported is against the usual mail requirements. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 1-8d
,, Francs	169 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
,, Shanghai	198 1-2
,, Japan.....	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few Sales of cash paper have taken place at 95 to 95 1-16 and for the settlement at 95 1-16. The market closes quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS.

With a mail in and a mail out business in this market is practically neglected to-day. Sellers are very firm, and all rates are unchanged.

SEEDS.

The market is quiet to-day and but few sales are reported, buyers having apparently withdrawn. We quote :—

Linseed quiet	Rs. 9-7 to 9-8
Rapeseed quiet Brown Cawnpore..	,, 6-5 to 6-6.
,, Yellow ,, ...	,, nominal
Poppyseed easier	,, 8-3
Castorseed quiet	,, 32-12

COTTON,

The continued rise from Liverpool and New York has caused a firmer feeling here, and dealers are asking Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy over yesterday's rates. The higher prices are checking business as the local mills are unable to follow it, and shippers are completely out of the market. The cotton market is also higher and the rate for Bengals Fully-Good, 25th January delivery, is now Rs. 164, and for Broach M. G. Good, 25th March delivery, is Rs. 203.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£ 93 3-16 = −1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£103 1-2 do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 1-4 do.
Bar Silver in London.....27 7-16 = plus 1-16
,, New York.....59 3-4 unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris ..25·22 = plus 1 1-2
Do. New York ..... 4·88 1-4 unch'd.
Discount Bank of England .....3 1-2 per cent do.
,, Do. Short London Bills ...3 1-8 do. do.
,, Do. Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-4 do. do.

Amount paid into Bank of England £10,000.

Silver to Calcutta £120,000.

Bombay mails of 25th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was firmer. Total sales 6000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals slosed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·36	4·36	4·29	4 6	4·6
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.
,, last year	1,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,000	,,
,, Continent	16,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands.....	8 3-8	unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept.	7·26 =	−5
Do. Do. Dec.	7·22 =	−5
Total visible supply	2,530,000	bales
,, of which East Indian...	182,000	,,
,, Stock in London ...	7,000	,,
,, quantity in sight...	9,700,000	,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th June as compared with the statement of 28th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 28. Rs.	A.	P.	June 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,56,91,124	11	9	1,65,91,119	12	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,33,38,701	3	11	6,33,61,551	8	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,39,153	0	5	2,03,022	0	1
Sundries	21,26,896	10	4	22,55,836	5	5
Rs....	11,06,55,878	9	8	11,30,61,509	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,41,874	0	0	71,85,762	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	72,90,371	0	0	73,34,966	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,98,80,416	0	13	2,86,24,481	10	9
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	1,91,15,630	7	0	1,90,86,372	9	3
Bills discounted, &c.....	1,94,89,924	11	0	1,88,10,267	14	3
Balances with other Banks.	15,04,234	12	2	15,26,164	3	0
Bullion	2,368	3	11	1,957	2	9
Dead Stock	16,13,200	14	9	16,13,264	6	9
Stamps	13,502	10	5	13,613	12	10
Sundries	8,56,637	14	3	8,71,575	5	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	1,26 35,464	0	4	1,53,39,937	4	7
Do. at Branches	1,25,12,353	15	0	1,36,53,387	4	9
Rs....	11,06,55,878	9	8	11,30,61,509	9	11

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h, 36m. High water, 4-40m, 4-55a.. Low water, 10-22a, 11-44a. High Court re-opens.

TETANUS.—Parbuttee, a Hindu medicant woman, aged about thirty five years, was one night, about a week ago, sleeping on the road in Fanaswady, when a cow trod on the great toe of her right foot, causing a wound thereon. The injury was slight and the woman continued to beg about the town. On Friday morning she was found lying on road by the Police, suffering from lock-jaw. She was taken by the Police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Saturday. At an fuqest held by Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of the deceased a verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday at Mazagon, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Anganoo Bhowani, a Hindu lad aged ten years, son of Daobie, who resides at Dockyard Road, Mazagon. On Friday morning, deceased was seen going towards a well in Gungahoodi Road and did not return. The well has no parapet wall, and one has to stretch into it to get water. The father searched for the deceased during the day, but failing to find him, dragged the well and recovered the body of the deceased. It is surmised that the lad while reaching to get water from the well, lost his balance and fell in. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

DEATH FROM SYNCOPE.—In Apollo Street, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Annie Agnes Houghton, a European, aged 33 years. Mr. D. W. Houghton, mercnant, dealing in lubricating oils, deposed that he was husband of the deceased. She had been suffering from asthma for some time past and was in the habit of drinking. The witness left the house early in the morning on Thursday and did not return till yesterday morning, when he found her dead. Dr. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a post mortem examination of the body, said that in his opinion the cause of death was syncope or fainting. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Unbatidas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Vasan Morar, a Hindu coachman, aged 50, was indicted for rash and negligent driving. The evidence went to show that on Friday last the prisoner was driving his carriage near Bhendy Bazaar at a furious pace, when he knocked down a Hindu boy, by name Bajia Bapoo, aged 7. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over his right thigh. The boy was going to buy some grain at a shop near Bhendy Bazaar. It was found that the accused even did not shout out to the boy to get out of the way. The charge being proved, accused was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's hard labour. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Don Tod street, respecting the death of Allarakhia Hoossain, a Mahomedan boy, aged four years, who resided with his parents in that locality. On Saturday morning deceased and his elder brother were playing at the corner of the street. A labour cart, loaded with fuel, came round the corner of Colinch Bunder Road into Don Tod street. There is a considerable slope at the point and the bullocks were going down at a trot. The elder boy on seeing the cart, ran away, but the deceased got confused. The driver tried to pull up, but could not do so owing to the incline on the road. The right wheel grazed the deceased's thighs and knocked him down. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injuries were dressed and his parents took him home, where he died in the evening, death being due to interval injury. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury,

OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—Yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, touching the death of Merwanji Edulji Mody, a Parsee, aged forty-six years. The deceased was a Nazir of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court and lived with his son in Hornby Road, Fort. For the last four months Merwanji had been suffering from sleeplessness, headache and indegestion. He was under the treatment of Dr. Edulji Nurserwanji, but he got no better and from Monday last to Thursday following, he had no sleep. He tried other remedies but with no better result. On Friday evening last deceased returned home from office and having taken an unusually hearty meal, went out for a walk. He had not returned home up to 9 p. m. and his son Khursedji went in search of him but failed to find him. At a quarter past 5 o'clock next morning deceased returned home with all his clothes drenched and his hat missing. As he appeared to be lethargic, Dr. Gazdur was called and he found deceased suffering from opium poisoning. The deceased stated to the doctor that he had taken an opium pill the night before to get sleep. He was kept under treatment, but soon became unconscious and died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was said to be happy and in comfortable circumstances. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to effusion of blood on the brain, caused by the overdose of opium. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

WEDDING AT BANDRA.—The little Church of St. Stephen on the hill was the scene of a pretty wedding on the 5th instant, when a number of guests assembled at 10-30 a. m. to witness the marriage of Mr. Walter Russel Stevenson of the Public Works office with Miss Ruth Menesse daughter of the late J. C. Menesse one of the oldest residents of Bandra Hill. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion. Precisely at the hour mentioned the bride walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of a friend ; and attended by two of her sisters as bridesmaids and a little flower girl, while the hymn, "How welcome was the call" was sung. The bride wore a dress of white crepe de chine trimmed with lace and a hat to correspond and carried a shower bouquet. The bridesmaids were attired in white muslin dresses over blue slips and carried bouquets of la France roses. The Revd. Hugh Gundry officiated. At the close of the ceremony, another hymn was sung "O perfect love" after which Mendelssoan's wedding march was played. The guests then adjourned to the bride's residence "The Homestead" for cake and wine. The presents were numerous and handsome among them being a pair of entree dishes the gift of the congregation to show their appreciation of the brides gratuitous services as organist of St Stephen's Church for many years past. The happy pair left for the Victoria Terminus at noon amid the usual shower of rice and flowers and the hearty congratulations of their friends, for a month's tour in Southern India.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsi community, convened by the trustees of the funds of the Parsi Punchayat in response to a requisition sent by many well-known members of the community, was held yesterday evening to express their regret for the death of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, chairman of the fund of the Parsi Panchayat, took the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, secretary of the Parsi Panchayat. The Chairman then spoke of the many good qualities of head and heart of the late Sir Dinshaw, and dwelt upon his catholic charities, his philanthropy, his great interest in matters educational, and said that the loss sustained by the Parsi community owing to the death of the late Sir Dinshaw was irreparable.

Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir then moved the following resolution :—"This meeting of the community records with deep sorrow the death of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit in his 78th year, who had given about 35 lacs of rupees in charity, and who had rendered conspicuous service to the Parsi community as one of the Trustees of the funds of the Parsi Punchayat. A copy of the resolution be sent to the son of the deceased gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and the present Sir Dinshaw Petit."

Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana seconded the motion, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. F. R. Vicaji, Barrister-at law, seconded by Mr. S. E. Warden, the Trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayat were accorded thanks for convening the meeting.

On the motion of Dr. Sorab Kurshedji Nariman, seconded by Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

A. KAYASTH GATHERING AT SURAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The Kayasth association, which was started last year by the college and high school students of that intelligent community to promote brotherly feeling among themselves, and to develop their mental and moral faculties, celebrated its anniversary at Surat on Wednesday, the 5th instant, in a very remarkable manner. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, B.A., L.L.B., presided. The gathering was confined to the members of the Valmik Kayasth community. So many prominent and learned members of whom that community is justly proud never met together under the same roof before. The proceedings commenced with an opening address from Mr. Ishverlal P. Khansaheb, B. A., who dwelt on the aims and objects of the society and justified necessity of such an institution.

The secretary of the association, Mr. B. C. Desai, then briefly narrated the circumstances to which the Association owed its birth, and concluded with mentioning what little they could do towards the realization of their object. The audience was next entertained with a very pleasant and interesting programme which included dialogues and recitations in English and the vernacular, and which was creditably gone through by the members.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, J. P., in response to a call from the chairman gave the young students of his caste some sound advice. He exhorted the rising generation to try their best to keep up the noble traditions of the glorious past. Rao Saheb Gordhandas W. Kasi, B. A., greatly lamented the regrettable want of good exmples and chastening influences in the caste, which the youngsters might look up to and referred at length to the necessity of making compromises and concessions in matters social in order to reap the fruits of unity within their small community. Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai, Bar-at-Law, urged the members of the Association to give as much scope as possible to the free expression of opinion and unflinching discussion. A vote of thanks to the President having been proposed by Mr. Kalabhai and unanimously passed, the meeting dispersed at a late hour.

FALSE PROPHET AT ADEN.

A MAD Arab Syed resident of Zabid, Arabia, who arrived in Aden about two months ago, pretends to be the "*Mahdi el-Muntazar*" i.e. according to the doctrines of Islam, the 12th and last *Imam* who is said to be still living but invisible, and is believed to appear at the approach of the day of judgment and at the head of the faithful to spread Mahamadanism over the world. He declares that he had a vision in which the Angel appeared and told him that he was the *Mahdi* and that he should preach *jihad* against the infidels.

On his arrival here, he was treated kindly and given food, clothing and money, for the reason that he claimed to be a descendant of the Prophet, and as the fact of his ability to recite the whole *Koran* by heart in its several modes, of reading with modulation, became known which is considered a great accomplishment by most orthodox Moslems, he was much in the latter's favour.

He has been going about the town, holding out his right hand to any one whom he happens to encounter in the street and whom he accosts with these expressions "Aslem !" "Aslem !" (Become a Moslem ! Become a Moslem !) He has not only been in the habit of addressing non-Moslem thus, but even to his co-religionists whose indignation he has greatly excited against himself, for a Moslem, if addressed in the aforesaid words would imply that he is not already a Mahomedan would take them as a great insult.

He has no talents. His manners are very coarse and his appearance is not respectable or in any way prepossessing and he seems to be devoid of any knowledge of Mahomedan theology.

The overindulgences shown to him by his castefellows afforded him facilities to preach "jihad" to them whom he exhorted to espouse and support his cause but they took no notice of him, turned a deaf ear to his false preachings and denounced him to be a pretender. They would not at all reconcile themselves to believe in his foolhardy pretensions which the mad Syed pretends to claim.—"Aden Gazette."

THE AGRA BANK.

WHATEVER may be said of the determination of this bank to close its business, there can be no two opinions as to the prompt and satisfactory manner of the liquidation. The bank had a capital of £600,000 in £6 shares, and the market value of these shares for some years past had been about £3.

On the 30th April 1900 the bank went into voluntary liquidation. The shareholders received £3 per share, or their market value, on the 31st July 1900 or within 3 months ; a further £2 on the 31st October and 10 shillings on the 28th March last, or £5-10-0 in all, while a further dividend is in prospect.

The position at the present moment is this :—

LIABILITIES.

	£
Current accounts and deposits	11,304
Capital uncalled	8,364
Contingent liabilities for rents, pensions, &c.....	15,000
Total £	31,668

ASSETS.

Cash	47,909
Loans, &c, to be got in	27,725
Total £	75,634

This leaves about £40,000 of a surplus, or equal to about 8 shillings per share, but the realization of the whole sum is doubtful and will probably not be more than two shillings and six pence per share, making £5-12-6 in all.

We notice that on the sale of its household property there was a surplus of £16,716, and a profit on investments, &c., of £17,777 together £34,493. The expenses of liquidation so far have been £37,780.

It is evident that the bank was always quite solvent, and the pity of it is that being so, it should have been necessary to wind it up. We cannot, however, blame the shareholders, for they have done better by winding up than by continuing an unsatisfactory business.

At the meeting on the 15th ultimo, the proceedings of which we print in another column, Mr. Thurburn severely criticized the past management of the bank, and asked why it was not wound up in 1893, when the shares were written down from £10 to £6. The time to criticize and to ask these irrelevant questions was before and not after the bank had gone into liquidation. Credit is the life of a bank, it cannot exist without it ; and so far as our experience goes, a bank that once becomes moribund never pulls through.—*Capital*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Gomer Khadi and Dongri	2	6	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi,.....	2	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	3	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	2	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total.....	17	16	135
Same date last year ...	25	22	185

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	5	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee.....	0	1	12
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total.....	6	11	111
Total plague deaths to date.....	96,195	80,387	
Same date last year	19	16	149

STATISTICS of marriages in different countries in Europe are said to show Hungary at the head with 91 per 1,000, Germany 53, England 52, Austria 51, Italy 50, France 49, Sweden 37, Ireland 23.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1900-01 reads :—

The present report on the wheat crop has been delayed by about a week owing to the fact that the winter rains lasted longer than usual and the crop inspections were delayed partly on this account and partly to meet the necessities of Census arrangements. The area under crop also was very large, and the field to field inspections and compilation of statistics therefrom proved a task of larger magnitude than usual.

The season.—After the heavy rains in August and September large sowings were made on unirrigated lands, and the winter rains from December to March were so opportune throughout the Province that in some districts the crops on well lands were matured without the aid of irrigation. The fall in March was normal at Delhi, less than usual at Sirsa, Luddiana and Mooltan, and in excess of the average at all the remaining stations ; the excess was very large at Peshawar, Umballa and Simla.

Area.—The first estimate of the area under wheat was 7,804,800 acres ; the second estimate in March was 8,452,900 acres. The actual area according to the late crop inspections was 8,766,400 acres. This may be compared with 6,966,500 acres in the rabi of 1900—an increase of 2,400,000 acres. The increase per cent. over the 5 and 10 years' averages has been respectively 17·9 and 21·6.

As anticipated in the second forecast, the total area this year has been the largest yet on record in the Punjab. Simla is the only district which shows a decrease, namely of 9·8 per cent., compared with the sowings of last year. Increases above 100 per cent. occurred in the following districts :—Hissar, 18·77 ; Ferozepore, 100·9 ; Montgomery, 118·0 ; Jhelum, 101·9 ; Hazara, 162·1.

The increases in all districts are due to the excellent autumn and winter rains. The effect of this unusual rain on wet and dry lands will be apparent from the following figures of sowings :—

	Irrigated. Acres.	Unirrigated. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Rabi 1900.....	4,021,000	2,312,500	6,366,500
Rabi 1901	3,715,700	5,050,700	8,766,400

Thus the proportion of the irrigated crops this year has been 42·4 as against 63·0 per cent. of the whole in 1900 i.e., in some places the crops on wetlands were matured without the aid of well irrigation, and consequently the unirrigated crops are more than double those of last year. The canals have been working well during the year.

Yield.—The total outturn of grain during the year is estimated to be 2,040,602 tons against 1,823,182 tons last year, giving an increase of 61·3 per cent. This gross outturn is 44·9 per cent. above the estimated average outturn of the last ten years, and 43·6 per cent. above the quinquennial average. In Umballa and Gurdaspur the outturn is said to be one of the best, both as regards area and outturn ; the quality was specially good in Gurdaspur. In seven districts the crop was above the average. In Kangra the irrigated crops were below average and in the rmaining districts the crop is reported to be about average in quantity. The estimated yield of irrigated crops per acre sown comes to 11·7 maunds of unirrigated crops, 7·2 maunds, giving an all round rate of 9·1 maunds per acre. The average outturn of all classes of soils last year was 7 3-4 maunds per acre which was considered a 12-anna crop.

The character of the harvest.—The harvesting of this huge crop has been attended with more than the usual risks of failure. The crop was attacked in eight districts by rust, favoured by the cloudy weather of February and March. In nine districts locusts appeared during the month of April, but the wheat by this time was practically beyond the reach of their ravages. In Karnal, Hazara and Jhelum the grain shrunk somewhat owing to strong dry winds. In Rohtak, Delhi, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan hailstones slightly damaged the crop. Again the wheat crop also suffered from high floods in Hissar and from the excessive rains in the low-lying tracts of Hoshiarpur and from water-logging on irrigated lands of Tahsil Palampur in the Kangra District. But perhaps worse than any has been the damage caused on the very threshing floors by the untimely rains and sudden storms of the last few weeks. There is reason to fear that to some extent the grain has been damaged ; even sprouting has been spoken of ; while in some places the bhusa and chaff have been blown about and lost or damaged by the damp and rendered unfit for storing. The yield of corn on the whole is, therefore, estimated acre for acre at 14 annas (16 annas = 100 = normal). The gross outturn, considering the enormous area, will of course be much above the normal as estimated above.

Prices.—It will appear from the accompanying diagram that the prices of wheat at both the markets of Amritsar and Ferozepore were steady up to the first fortnight of June last year ; from July to August they were nearly stationary ; and up to the second fortnight of March the prices have been fluctuating between 11 and 13 seers per rupee. In the first fortnight of April the rate fell to 13 and in the second fortnight to 16 seers to the rupee owing to the advent of the new grain in the market. In Amritsar prices declined to 17 seers. A further drop in rates is probable, as the grain as been somewhat damaged by the recent rains.

Export.—The exports from the Punjab during the year ending 31st December 1900 amounted to 181,412 tons only compared with 294,794 tons in the year 1899 and 493,322 tons in 1898. The exports by sea from Karachi fell from 7,267,470 cwts. in 1898 to 1,555,434 cwts. in 1900. These results were of course due to the famine.

Stock.—The practical exhaustion of old stocks may be judged from the fact that prices of wheat have given way only slowly in anticipation of the present harvest, and that the drop in prices has not been greater than it has notwithstanding the large crop now coming into the market.

A BRIGHTON MYSTERY.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

ON Brighton Downs on Sunday (May 19) a lady was attacked by a man who, after attempting to murder her, committed suicide.

The Press Association's Brighton correspondent says that the lady, who is 32 years of age, is engaged as infant teacher at Warren Farm Schools. She had accompanied a friend part of the way over the Downs and was returning alone when the man came up behind her and said, "Do you come from Warren Schools ?" Miss Harvey, who was reading a book, at the time, looked up and replied, "Yes." She was moving on and the man, who looked strange, gave her a push. She then saw he had an open razor in his hand. He caught hold of her and said, "You had better say your prayers." She struggled, and he slashed at her with the razor, cutting her across the face. She fell and the man then inflicted a wound in her neck within an eighth of an inch of the jugular vein, Miss Harvey, however, succeeded in getting away and proceeded as best she could to the schools.

The man made no further attempt to attack her. Miss Harvey says that when she last saw the man he appeared to be praying. It is certain that immediately after the second attack on Miss Harvey he cut his throat.

When the facts became known at the school the superintendent at once hurried to the scene of the struggle and discovered the man dead with a large gash in his throat, the windpipe being severed. The man, who was muscularly built, was apparently about 35 years of age. His body was conveyed to Rottingdean. His name is unknown. From the pattern of his boots he is believed to have been in the army. In his pockets was a tobacco box stamped "A. Verrall" and three-halfpence in money.

Considering the shock received by Miss Harvey and the loss of blood, the lady is progressing satisfactorily.

A STRUNGAVARAPUKOTA correspondent writes to the "East Coast News :—"Last Monday a panther and a puma were seen loitering among the bushes on the hill of Galikonda, in the village of Boddavara, near Strungavarapukota, by two shepherds who were then grazing their flocks on the very hill. Afraid of these rapacious animals, the shepherds drove the flocks down the hill and cautioned the villagers to be on their guard, intimating to them the impending danger from these wild ferocious animals. In spite of the precautions taken by the people, the monsters have been daily carrying away bulls, goats and such similar domestic animals. Hitherto travellers had the fear of being waylaid and robbed of their property, but now they have a greater fear of being robbed of their very lives. We hope the Collector and Guardian of Vizianagram Samasthanam will soon relieve the people of their apprehensions."

THE splendid library of the late Sir Henry Hope Edwardes is to be sold at Christie and Manson's next Monday and three following days. This wonderful collection of rare books has been almost entirely formed by purchases at the principal sales of the last half-century, and they were selected with fine taste and judgment. One of the gems of the library is the Elzevir Boccaccio, which is an uncut copy and believed to be unique.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

SATURDAY : The barometer has fallen briskly on the west coast from Ratnagiri to Mangalore and pressure is now two-tenths of an inch in defect in the South Konkan. The storm off the South Konkan coast has intensified, but has remained almost unchanged in position. Moderate to heavy rain has continued in Malabar and parts of Bombay Deccan. Mangalore has received five-and-a-half inches, Calicut three, Cochin and Poona two-and-a-half. The barometer has risen briskly in Lower Burma and has been steady round the north of the bay. Winds are comparatively light and unsteady in the north-west of the bay and a cyclonic storm in the bay is apparently travelling north westwards towards the Orissa coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower and Central Burma and a few showers in Bengal and North Madras. Akyab has received three inches, Moulmein, Rangoon, Darjeeling, Burdwan, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam and Hyderabad Deccan one inch. Temperature has risen rapidly in Kashmir and North West Punjab and though the temperature continues in defect in those areas the variations from normal are much smaller. To-day the temperature is in considerable to large excess in the central parts of the country, Deccan and West Bengal. The storm in Arabian sea is nearly stationary and monsoon rainfall has fallen over practically the same area as yesterday. The storm in the bay is apparently only a small one and is travelling towards North Orissa coast which it will probably cross during the next 36 or 48 hours.

The Port Officer Bombay, yesterday received the following telegram :—Storm signal cyclone storm Arabian Sea has intensified slightly and has apparently moved slightly north westward, it is this morning at considerable distance from coast and in about latitude 16 degrees north, continue warning signal.

THE following copy of Weather Telegram has been received from Simla :—Day 8 Hrs. 12 Mts. 55.

"Storm signal cyclonic Storm in Arabian Sea commenced to move North Westward. Lower flag signal and hoist warning signal indicating Storm in Arabian Sea likely affect vassels leaving Port for Aden and Southern Ports."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.	00 35	00 30	1 14	1 41
Saturday, 8th June.....	00 07	00 15	00 16	00 56
Sunday, 9th June	1 20	00 63	00 95	00 00
Total.....	1 55	1 8	2 25	1 97
Total fall to June 9, 1900 ...	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 30
Total fall to June 9, 1899 ...	00 00	00 00	00 00	2 23

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, June 8th.....	...	14

OBSERVATIONS

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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ONE GRADE ONLY, of the finest drinking Blend, supplied in boxes of 20 lbs. and upwards, delivered free at any Railway Station in India. Documents Value Payable Price Re. 1 per lb. Apply to—

H. PLAYFAIR, Managing Partner, The Dibrugarh Combination, Dibrugarh, P. O. Assam.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.
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GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.
HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
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HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.

It has no injurious effect and so IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT.

ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.
One out of Numerous Certificates:—

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL'
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

147-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Premchand Roychand and others vs Hajee Joosub Hajee A Satar—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
181-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.
293-01—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
462-00—Nana and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W.

Petition for hearing.

Matubhai J and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Limited—Vassonjee Tricumjee and others—Petitioners, Daphtary and F for opponent.
85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikissen and others vs Bhaidas Nurrotumdas.
123-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khooberam vs Laladas Gujarimul and others.
18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Ludha Keshav and others—Madhavjee and V.
17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nagurmul Shivprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

47-00—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagir Natiagir vs Ganpatgir Santoshgir—Jehangir and S.
57-00—Captain and V—Javervahu vs Chuturbhuj Morarjee—Little and Co.
82-00—Smetham B and N—P F Fischer vs S J Tellers—Daphtary and F.
356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

105-01—Little and Co—Anandrao Vensyek vs Abeydin Budroodin.
115-01—In person a pauper—Damoder Sunderjee vs Godaveribai widow.

Long Causes.

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdy Malek e Teyar vs Sir Edward Ezra, Albert Sassoon Baronet and others—Crawford B and Co.
176-00—Bhalshanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Hari Valubhdas Haridas—Little and Co.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.
319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and another vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V Dikshit and D B V N K and Khunderao and S.
272-01—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.
470-00—Madhowjee V—Hirjee Ruttonsi and others vs Raojee Mohanse and others—Chitnis M and M R M Mody for postment.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
363-13573 00—Chitnis M and M—Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadar and another vs J Stanley Smith and others—H J R Hemming (S C C).
375-13967-00—Chitnis M and M—Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadar and another vs J Stanley Smith and others—H J R Hemming (S C C).
386-14413-00—Chitnis M and M—Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadar and another vs J Stanley Smith and others—H J R Hemming (S C C).
514-00—In person a pauper—Minocher Framjee Mehta vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee Master alias Katrak—In person.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nanu Gowri vs Chaubildas Hurkisondas M D and J.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th June.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday the 11th instant at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B.V. A.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 1st June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st June 1901 — G I P R system...	1,93,887	8,14,517	4,136	10,15,540
I M R do ..	82,479	1,78,584	1,307	2,32,270
Total....	2,49,266	9,93,101	5,443	12,47,810
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd June 1900— G I P R system..	1,77,177	5,51,433	12,954	7,41,574
I M R do ...	47,753	2,14,917	7,339	2,70,009
Total ...	2,24,930	7,63,350	20,303	10,11,583
Increase or (G I P R	+19,710	+2,63,084	—8,828	+2,73,966
Decrease... (I M R...	+4,626	—36,333	—6,032	—37,739

NOTIFICATION.

WE have recently ERECTED at the Mills of the Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., and Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., situated on Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay, an installation of a REEVES PATENT FILTER, for the comfort and welfare of the work-people of the above named Mills.

This Filter is composed of GRANULATED GRANITE, and has no chemical ingredients.

It is operated by ordinary town pressure and is arranged for self-cleansing.

The result of the Filteration of the present supply of Bombay Municipal Water is so satisfactory that inspection and investigation is invited by any one interested in the supply of pure water. Full information and inspection will be afforded by the officers at the Mill on presentation of card.

This installation is of the smallest size made and is suitable for large Offices, Institutions, Schools, Chawls and Mills. Larger installations are made suitable for Filtration of town supplies and these are so well reported on in England that we were induced to give the Filter a trial on a small scale, with the satisfactory result indicated above.

The Makers of the Filter are Messrs. MATHER & PLATT LTD., Salford Ironworks,—Manchester, to whom communications may be addressed direct.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th June, 1901.

TRINITY COLLEGE
OF
MUSIC.

All the Text Books and Music used in the examinations kept in stock.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BEARD—May 20, at the Bungalow, Brundall, Norfolk, the wife of G A W Beard, of a son.

DEATHS.

DALY—May 17, at Melville House, St Aubin's Road, Jersey, William Watt Daly, C I E, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, aged 59.
COMMERELL—May 21, at Rutland Gate, Admiral of the Fleet Sir E Commerell, G C B, V C, aged 72.
FITZGERALD—May 16, wife of Sir G S V FitzGerald, and daughter of Sir N M Lockhart, 3rd Bart.
GOOCH—May 19, at Eaton Place, Emily, Dowager Lady Gooch, widow of the late Sir D Gooch, Bart, and daughter of the late J Burder.

BALUCHISTAN.

MARRIAGE.

KUNNING—KEER—May 15, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, Grace Mabel, youngest daughter of the late George Kunning, 1st class Assistant Surgeon, I S M D, to William Horace Keer, the youngest son of W H Keer, F A J, R A S J, of London.

SURAT.

DEATH.

MODI—June 9, at Surat, Mr Manekji Cowasji Modi, father of Drs. E M Modi and R M Modi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PILKINGTON—June 1, at Somerford House, Mussoorie, the wife of Capt F C Pilkington, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—June 1, at Agra, the wife of E Roberts, Esq, Mill Manager, Messrs. A John & Co's Steam Roller Flour Mills, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—May 27, at Seoni, Central Provinces, of enteric fever, J T Griffith, I C S, Assistant Commissioner.
MITCHELL—June 1, at Nundie, Helen, the wife of Robert Mitchell of Raniganj.

KEMP'S LIST.

KEEP YOUR DRINKS COOL ALL NIGHT

by using a WATER COOLER.

Ice the drink as usual in a tumbler, place it in the Cooler, and it is ready for use as cold as when you put it in, any time during the night.

Rs. 2 EACH.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901.

WAR OFFICE REORGANISATION.

JUDGING from the brief outline of the scheme recommended by the Committee, which has been wired to us, it would appear that the control of the War Office is to be assimilated to that of the Admiralty—a plan which has been strongly recommended by many military writers. The report is said to recommend centralisation of military authority at the War Office, but the delegation of authority and responsibility to district commanders, the reduction of the Treasury control to a minimum, while on the War Office Board, there will be as at the Admiralty—both service men and civilians for superior administrative purposes "and to serve the harmonious working of all departments." Responsibility will be centralised and administration decentralised, if we may take the message as it comes. But we imagine that for "centralisation" we should read "decentralisation" for Mr. Brodrick intimated that this would be one of the recommendations of Mr. Dawkin's Committee. So far it would appear that the Committee has accepted Lord Wolseley's view of the position at the Horse Guards, rather than those of Lord Lansdowne, and that the position Lord Roberts has succeeded to will be more nearly a bed of roses than could possibly be the case while Lord Wolseley was supposed to reign there. In propounding his scheme for Army Reform, Mr. Brodrick avoided more than the barest allusion to the Commander-in-Chief. He prudently hesitated to commit himself, pending the opinion of Lord Roberts. The Committee had doubtless that opinion before it when framing its recommendations. Lord Wolseley, it will be remembered, in the memorable debate of March last, expressed his feeling that it should be the right and duty of the military expert at the War Office to make his views public, whenever he thought the occasion arose, and to give assurance to the nation that its interests were being safeguarded in the matter of its military institutions and strength. He would throw the weight and responsibility for these upon the Commander-in-Chief, not only by revising the order in Council of 1895, but by calling for a definite and direct report or certificate from him year by year that the Army was in proper order and fit and complete at every point. And towards this end, if not to this extent, we imagine the reforms now recommended will be directed. Lord Lansdowne defended the old system and maintained, though the majority of the House was against him, that the noble and gallant viscount failed to appreciate the immense importance of the special duties assigned to him. But as Lord Rosebery showed there had been too much centralisation in the office of the War Secretary, and a disposition to put the Commander-in-Chief in the back ground. Under the new recommendations it is the Commander-in-Chief who will come to the front.

How it came to pass that the Commander-in-Chief was disregarded, is easily understood, when we remember the long period of years H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge held the office, his advanced age and his acquired habits. When he first assumed office, as was pointed out the other day, the army was comparatively small, and the work light. Hence he had in the course of long years settled down into habits which at his time of life, it was difficult to change, but which were quite incompatible with the business of the War Office being efficiently carried out. In point of fact, recently remarked a "Blackwood" contributor, the Duke of Cambridge for many years did very little work at the War Office. Social and other duties took up much of his time. He was a keen sportsman and was naturally loth to abandon the interest in those relaxations to which he had for so many years become accustomed, while his health required visits to German baths in the autumn and not infrequently a sojourn in a milder climate during the late winter and spring. Hence, as a natural result, in the absence of his chief, the next senior, the Adjutant General commanded the Army and vicariously assumed the responsibility for its efficiency. Under the scheme of 1895, it was expressly laid down that the heads of all the various departments—both military and civil—were responsible to the Secretary of State for the duties assigned them, these officers being the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, Quarter-Master General, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Director-General of Ordnance. Each one of these had a separate responsibility to the Secretary of State, quite independent of the Commander-in-Chief—a system which is contrary to the most primitive ideas of military discipline, and really made the Commander-in-Chief no more powerful than one of his subordinates. Still more to reduce the power of the Commander-in-Chief in 1895, he was deprived of Army patronage which was vested in an Army Board, formed of the heads of these various departments with himself as President. Such a Board was not without advantages, but the exaltation of the Secretary of State and the depreciation of the Commander-in-Chief could not but lead to the very unsatisfactory results of which we saw a demonstration three months ago.

The new scheme may be found workable and beneficial. But in the matter of the custody of its Army, England has very much to learn from India. Sir Charles Dilke in the "Empire Review" urged the necessity of ensuring, without undue centralisation of too great a mass of work on the Commander-in-Chief, the real supremacy of a single mind with a directing staff, in matters which concern preparation for war. And Government was seriously asked to adopt the same system as has been found to work so well in India. The idea was that, as at present established, the Secretary of State would be a civilian and a Parliamentary official. Under him there would be two great military officials, corresponding to the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council in India. Under the former would be the "personnel" as well as the discipline, training, inspection, and education of the army; under the latter all the supply and works,—each great department, of course, being sub-divided under subordinate officials, presiding over his own special branch, and responsible to one of the two great military chiefs, who in their turn would be directly and personally responsible to the Secretary of State. In this manner, so far as possible, responsibility would be centralised and administration decentralised. And this is apparently what is aimed at in the report. In the Parliamentary Papers circulated to members of both Houses and published in the newspapers of March 15th, it was laid down by Mr. Brodrick in his final minute that the Adjutant-General should, in his opinion, come directly under the control of the Commander-in-Chief and he would add to the present principal duties of the Commander-in-Chief that training of the army for war which is now, according to the terms of the Order of 1895, under the Adjutant-General reporting directly to the Secretary of State. Up to the issue of the Committee's report at all events no one in Parliament seriously contemplated an attempt to undermine the responsibility of the Cabinet and of the Secretary of State for War. All admitted that whatever might have been the case in the past the Government should be strengthened by the advice in all great questions of one general officer of experience, through whom in such matters the opinion of the subordinate heads should be expressed. As was urged by Sir Charles Dilke, the Secretary of State cannot be debarred from consultation, if necessary, with the subordinate heads. But the responsibility to Parliament must be that of the Secretary of State, and the responsibility to him, for the advice given in great matters, that of the "principal military adviser"—the Commander-in-Chief. We cannot read into this telegram quite so much as that, of a certainty, but we have reasons for supposing that the opinions of Lord Roberts have had great weight with the Committee in framing its reports and that the changes now pending will be far-reaching and productive of satisfactory results.

NEWEST ENGLAND.

MR. HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD, an American Democratic writer has just written a book on New Zealand, which he calls Newest England. He offers his work, which is published in New York, and not yet in London, as "The Notes of a Democratic Traveller." In it Mr. Lloyd tells he went there, "not as a tourist, but as a keen observer of the phenomenon of Social evolution" and the book is the expression of impressions left upon his mind as the result of a long painstaking examination of New Zealand as it is to-day. It is a picture not without shadows, he is compelled to admit, notwithstanding all his admiration for the country and its institutions. There are economic difficulties ahead, Mr. Lloyd thinks, the chief of which may be traced to the excessive dependence of New Zealand upon the English market and the English Stock Exchange; but take it all in all, the chief doubt is whether there can be any sequel worthy to follow so splendid a first volume. For, says Mr. Lloyd, "I am speaking in sober fact when I say that from the point of view of human progress, and the evolution of civilised society from barbarism towards a state of tolerable happiness the French Revolution is an insignificant phenomenon compared with the importance of the effort which New Zealand has made in the last ten years." In that country he holds that the best stock of civilisation was isolated by destiny for the culture of reform, as the bacteriologist isolates his culture of germs. New Zealand has discovered an anti-toxin of revolution—a cure of monopoly by monopoly. New Zealand, because united was able to lead, because she has led, others can follow. And he explains that the New Zealand policy is "a deliberate exploitation of both capitalists and proletarian by the middle class which means to be itself the fittest that survives. The capitalists are taxed progressively and the proletarian is given land and labour that he may also become a capitalist to be taxed. Towards this fixed purpose the people of all parties are moving steadily. They mean to mould their institutions of taxation, the land tenure, the public ownership, etc., so that there shall never develop among them those social pests the millionaire and the pauper." New Zealand, according to Mr. Lloyd, appears to be a democratic paradise. There is no general property tax on improvements, taxes enterprise and poverty are abolished and the taxation for national purposes of land and incomes introduced. Taxation is taken off capital that is working and put on capital that is idle. The small man, because small is exempted and the rich man, because rich is made to pay more, the more land and income he has. The burden of the old property tax forced the poor men, who worked their places to sell out to the rich neighbour, who escaped taxation and grew rich by making no improvement. The new tax is planned especially to make the rich landowner sell to his small neighbour or to the Government, which will subdivide and sell to them itself. Government aims at checking speculation, equalising poverty and wealth and preventing great estates. Thus we read that no man now dreams of attempting to found a great landed estate in New Zealand. Everything that is done has for its immediate object the good of the state and the people. The state takes over the management of the principal Bank. In the public works policy the people establish themselves as their own contractors; by compulsory arbitration the public gets for the guidance of the public opinion all the facts as to disputes between labour and capital, puts an end to strikes and lock-outs and enables both parties to make the contracts without strike clauses for years ahead. Women enjoy the franchise and last of all pensions are given to the aged poor. Altogether Mr. Lloyd paints such an attractive picture of New Zealand that we fear it will induce people who are not at all desirable to go out to New Zealand and endeavour to carry matters to extremes which may spell anarchy.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

THE effects of the last famine are reflected in the reports concerning the work of the Forest Departments in Bombay Presidency, which on the whole compares unfavourably with the results attained in previous years. As might be expected there were more numerous breaches of forest laws, but it is satisfactory to know the Department showed appropriate lenity to the people. The forest officials took an effective part in the work of famine relief, and the invaluable and ungrudging help they rendered to Government cannot be too clearly recognised. The officers in the Thana division had a very arduous time, as it will be remembered about 16,000 cattle were transported from Gujarat to the forests, in addition to which they had to superintend the despatch of enormous quantities of cut grass. The greatest problem forest officials have to face is the prevention of fire, which, notwithstanding last year forests were more or less thrown open to the people, did not cause so much damage as usual. Mr. A. Cumine, Commissioner of Central Division, suggests an enquiry and a definite determining as to the extent to which the people must be held capable of keeping down forest fires if they chose. The idea is a good one, for if it appears that they can keep fires down, if they choose, the security of forests from destruction can be ensured to a great extent by rigorously suspending privileges where excessive fires occur. A remarkable feature in regard to forest fires last year was the little damage done after the outbreak. The reasons assigned for this differ widely. The Collectors of Ahmednagar, and Sholapur hold that it is due mainly, if not entirely, to the absence of grass, while the Forest officers almost unanimously hold that it was due to the value of the little grass which did exist in such a year of scarcity. Mr. Pearson, of West Khandesh, is very definite on this point: "It is also well worthy of notice that the fires occurred for the far greater part after all the grass had been cut and the villagers could get no further benefit from the forests." Mr. Cumine interprets these facts to mean that when it is in the interest, both of the grass cutting and the cattle-owning people that fires shall not take place, they only occur to a very small extent, and he further points out that the way it can in an ordinary year be made the interest of both parties that fires shall not take place to a great extent is by suspending the privileges of both if they do. While hardly going so far as to endorse Mr. Cumine's ideas, we must admit that an enormous amount of damage is done annually to the forests of India by negligent acts. There is no doubt the ordinary native fails to perceive that between himself and Government there is a community of interests, but if his benefits are materially lessened as the result of injury to Government interests, he will be quick to appreciate the desirability of keeping down forest fires. Mr. Cumine's method may sound somewhat harsh, but it will be effective, and only inconvenience the native to the extent that he must take care he does not add to the number of forest fires by wilful and negligent acts.

RETURN OF MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER.

WE learn that Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery, will return to India from Home next September, when Colonel Stopford, who is now officiating for him at Simla, reverts to his permanent appointment as Colonel on the on the Staff, Royal-Artillery, Madras Command.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR accompanied by Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary and Captain Greville, A.D.C., will leave Poona for Ahmednagar theat 2-17 a.m., on 14th June and return at 9-25 p.m. the same day.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the Chief Justice and Lady Jenkins arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's steamship Oriental.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination to the May vacation.

THE latest famine returns show an increase of 17,200 in British Districts in Bombay, and 9,500 in Bombay Native States. There was a decrease of 3,500 in Hyderabad, and of 1,751 in Central India. There are now 483,870 persons on the lists, of whom 106,500 are receiving gratuitous relief.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MEADE, on return from leave, has taken up the officiating appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

IN the final tie in the polo tournament at Simla on Friday the Jutogh team were victorious. Up to the present year Patiala has won the cup every year save on the occasion when the 18th Hussars were the winners.

THE new volume of "Prices and Wages in India" issued by the Director-General of Statistics, contains a new and useful table giving the average annual wholesale prices of the various food-grains and of a few other articles.

THERE will be a meeting of the Managing Committees of the N.W.P. and Oudh Branches of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund towards the end of July, at which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to be present, to consider the nature of the memorials to be erected. The N.-W.P. collections amount to 2 3-4 lakhs, excluding Cawnpore, where the collections have come to nearly a lakh.

INVESTIGATIONS made in Rangoon by the detective Police to trace how the papers set in connection with the Government examinations in Law and Revenue had leaked out, disclosed that bribery on a large scale has been responsible for the offence, and that a large number of persons are concerned. It has been discovered that Rs. 600 were sent from Mandalay, Rs. 400 from Meiktila, Rs. 500 from Yamethin, and Rs. 300 from Tungoo to a Burmese teacher in the Rangoon College and a Burmese clerk in the Burma Secretariat to procure manuscript copies of the examination papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 24TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with the English mails of the 24th May, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced fresh South-West winds to 400 miles of Bombay and long South West swell fine weather. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Azul, Mrs and infant
Chambers, Mrs
Hewett, Capt G H
Howard, Major C A
Heath, Lieut P M
James, Mr W H
Moore, Mr W
Moosse, Lieut H M M
Nixon, Sub-Lieut G R
Pass, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cuiller, Miss
Cousens, Mr J D
Houston, Major E
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence and Lady
Price, Dr F E
Saxton, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Hughes, Capt
Irwin, Mr G R

FROM PORT SAID—Harrisiadis, Mr.

FROM ADEN—Costa, Mr C P De.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 24.

HOME.

A FIRE took place on the 16th at Stafford Workhouse, and seven inmates lost their lives.

Census Returns.—The population of Scotland has increased by 446,310 in ten years, to 4,471,957, while that of Ireland has fallen to 4,453,546.

Comedy Theatre.—At this theatre on the 22nd there was produced a three-act play entitled, "The Sacrament of Judas," translated by Mr. L. N. Parker from the French of M. Louis Tiercelin.

Cricket.—The South Africans opened their tour at Southampton on the 16th, but were beaten on the 18th (by Hampshire) by an innings and 51 runs.—At the Oval on the 18th Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 111 runs. Sussex beat Essex by 171. Yorkshire defeated Worcestershire by 90 runs.—On the 21st Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 282.—Gloucestershire were badly beaten by Surrey on the 22nd. Lancashire and Notts drew their match. Essex lost to Warwickshire, and Worcestershire to Sussex. At the Crystal Palace the South Africans beat London County by 61 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York held a reception of colonial and missionary Church-workers at the Church House on the 22nd.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge held its annual meeting on the 20th. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and among the speakers were the Duke of Fife, Sir C. Warren, and the Bishop of London.

Education.—Mr. Carnegie has offered £2,000,000 in order to provide free education at the four Scottish Universities.

Law and Police.—Mr. Justice Bigham has dismissed the action of Messrs. Francis, Times, and Co., against Colonel Meade, late British Consul-General in the Persian Gulf. The Walpole divorce case has also been dismissed. Lord Brougham has obtained judgment for £304 against a Penrith firm for the loss of several valuable cattle which had died of anthrax alleged to have been communicated through infected linseed cake. Sydney Smith, surgeon, accused of the murder of Mrs. Florence Smith by an illegal operation, has been discharged. A quartermaster sergeant in the Army Service Corps has murdered five of his children at his house in Woolwich.

London.—The County Council has resolved to establish a day training college for teachers in connexion with the University of London.—The Alexandra Palace and park were formally opened to the public on Saturday.

Naval and Military.—The Eurydus, armoured cruiser, was launched on the 20th at Barrow.—Lord Roberts, speaking at Badminton on the 20th, said there was no desire on the part of the authorities to turn the old Yeomanry of England into mounted infantry. The only change in the drill proposed was that, when necessary, they should be able to attack on foot.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 17th the Habitual Drunkards Bill passed through Committee, having been amended at the Government's instance. On the 20th the Bishop of Hereford's motion for a Committee to inquire into the increase of betting was agreed to. On the 21st Lord Lansdowne made a long statement on the situation in China. A Government motion for a Committee on the language of the King's Accession declaration was agreed to.—In the House of Commons on the 16th the resolution embodying the Government's Army scheme was carried by 305 to 163, after speeches by Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Balfour. On the 17th the Civil Services Estimates were discussed. On the 20th Sir H. Fowler moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill declaring the Budget proposals objectionable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. The debate was continued on the 21st by Mr. Hanbury, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour, and the amendment was rejected by 300 to 123. In the evening there was a discussion on the teaching of the Irish language in schools. On the 22nd the Irish Labourers' Acts Amendment Bill was rejected by 225 to 137.

The King left London for Southampton on the 22nd to witness a further trial between the two Shamrocks, and went on board the Challenger, attended by Sir Thomas Lipton, about an hour before the start. Just as the vessels were starting a gust of wind carried away the whole spread of canvas of Shamrock II., along with the mast and spars, leaving her a dismantled wreck. Fortunately no person on board sustained the slightest injury.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund now exceeds £100,000.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall left Melbourne on the 15th, and travelled by train across Victoria and New South Wales to Brisbane, Queensland, where they arrived on the 20th. The Duke and Duchess had a very enthusiastic welcome from the people who, however, are much disappointed that the war-ships have not paid them a visit. On the 21st the Duke reviewed 4,000 troops at Lytton Plain. On the 22nd the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a new Cathedral in Brisbane, and in the afternoon he and the Duchess visited the Agricultural Show.—The Federal Parliament met on the 21st in Melbourne for the despatch of business.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that an armoured train has been derailed by a mine, and that Major Heath, South Lancashire Regiment, was killed. During the past week, he adds, 19 Boers have been killed, 14 wounded, and 238 taken prisoners, while 212 rifles, 105,000 rounds of ammunition, 236 wagons and large numbers of horses and stock have been captured.—Our Correspondent at Pretoria records a distinct change in the attitude of the Burghers, who are coming forward in increased numbers to surrender. The invaders in Cape Colony have been slightly reinforced, as the result of the continued harrying movements against the Boers in the south of Orange River Colony. It is said that De Wet made strenuous efforts to induce his lately dispersed following to return with him to Cape Colony, but met with a blank refusal.—Successful encounters with the Boers are reported from Cradock and Middelburg in Cape Colony and Paardefontein in Orange River Colony.—A brigade of Militia, about 3,500 strong, is to be sent out to Africa early next month to relieve some of the battalions on service there.—The Compensation Commission, as the foreign representatives were not prepared to go on with their cases, was adjourned until after Whit-suntide.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Nicaragua Canal.—Mr. J. W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, in an address to Yale University students, has declared that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine requires the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge have also declared that an Isthmian canal must be exclusively American.

A great strike of machinists began on the 20th.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Count Goluchowski on the 22nd made a statement on foreign affairs to the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, in which he referred to the situation in the Balkan Peninsula as critical.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says that the foreign Ministers are considering the British proposals for the payment of the indemnity, which bear more lightly on China than any yet submitted. Great Britain and the United States alone are opposed to the proposal of a joint guarantee. The British authorities declined to co-operate with the proposed German expedition to southern Chi-li, and the expedition was abandoned.—Our Correspondent also says that the ill-treatment by the Germans of the Chinese crew of a tug-boat flying British colours at Tien-tsin was of a graver character than was first reported. The German commander has offered an apology for the conduct of his sentries in firing on the tug-boat.—Count von Waldersee will probably leave for home next month.—A circumstantial report from Si-ngan-fu states that Kang-yi, the prime instigator of the Boxer movement, is alive, and is living outside Si-ngan-fu, making visits to the Court at night.

Obituary.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir John E Commerell; Sir Courtenay Boyle; the Duchess of Cleveland; Mr. Henry Brunton; Major T. A. Butler; General J. K. Couper.

Professor J. W. Gregory has resigned his connexion with the National Antarctic expedition.

The Eclipse of the Sun.—The observations of the expeditionary parties in Sumatra have been to a great extent marred by the weather.—*Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL INVOKED.

THE COURT'S RETURN TO PEKING POSTPONED.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

America has proposed to the Powers to submit the Chinese indemnity question to the Hague Tribunal for decision.

Li Hung Chang has informed the Foreign Ministers that the Court's return to Peking has been postponed till September next, owing to heat and the Dowager-Empress' age.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Eighteen cases of plague have taken place in Egypt since the 7th of April last.

Seven cases proved fatal and eleven are now under treatment in the hospital.

PLAGUE ON A GUARDSHIP.

One case of bubonic plague occurred yesterday on board His Majesty's Guardship Monarch at Simonstown.

MRS. BOTHA IN LONDON.

Mrs. Botha arrived at Southampton this morning and proceeded immediately to London.

The date of her departure to Holland and Belgium has not been fixed.

She refused to be interviewed.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A railway accident has occurred at a place on the Pretoria-Pietersburg line.

Nine soldiers were killed.

MOORISH MISSION TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

MUCH INTEREST IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Moorish Mission, headed by the Minister of War, has arrived in England for the purpose of congratulating His Majesty the King on his accession, and is being treated with marked attention and ceremony.

LATER.

The Moorish Mission, which has arrived in England to congratulate His Majesty the King on his accession to the throne, is accompanied by a "Kaid" and Mr. Allan Maclean, the British Consul at Dar-al-Baida. The arrival of the Mission excites much interest in Europe.

The French and Spanish newspapers are greatly pre-occupied in discussing the Morocco question and there is some talk of a French Protectorate.

FRIENDLY UTTERANCE BY COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI

Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Austrian Delegation, refused to entertain the idea of invoking the Hague Convention for the purpose of mediating between Great Britain and the Boers.

Austria, he said, had no desire to do anything unfriendly to Great Britain, with whom she wished to live in peace and friendship.

QUEENSLAND AND THE ANTI-ASIATIC ACT.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, to-night said he disallowed the Queensland Anti-Asiatic Act, because it excluded British subjects of India, solely on account of race and colour, and was also offensive to Japan, placing the Japanese in the same category as Asiatics generally, without considering their civilization.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST.

EXPLOITATION OF YUNNAN.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

M. Paul D'Ounier, the Governor General of Indo-China, has formed a Company with a capital of 70,000,000 francs for exploiting and constructing a railway in the Province of Yunnan.

The Indo-China Government will pay an annual subvention of 3,000,000 francs to the company.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, (extra steamer) left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 20th June.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE MEDICAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

No official intimation has reached Simla of the appointment announced by the "Daily Chronicle" of General Taylor to succeed General Jamieson as head of the Army Medical Service at home, but the selection is an exceedingly suitable one, the great administrative ability displayed by General Taylor in his present responsible position as principal medical officer with H. M. S. Forces in India having long marked him out for distinction. The admirable sanitary arrangements which have made the Indian contingent the most healthy of all the allies in China were organised by General Taylor to whom is also due a large measure of credit for the establishment of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

SIMLA HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

The Horse and Dog show took place at Annadale to-day in lovely weather before a large and fashionable gathering, including the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The Prizes, after competition, were distributed by Lady Palmer. That for the best horse in the show went to Captain Watson's Lalla Rukh, for the best pony to Major Morgan's Little Flam, for the best dog to Captain Wigrams Grouse, for the best lady's dog to Miss Grey's Calthorpe and for the best soldier's dog to Corporal Jackson's Bob.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

AN ABUNDANT RAINFALL PREDICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Mr. Eliot's monsoon forecast is published. It states that the balance of probability is in favour of the rains being heavier than usual throughout India, and gives the second week in June for their setting in on the Bombay coast, and the third week of June on the Bengal coast. The only area where conditions are somewhat unfavourable for good rain is in Western and Northern Punjab.

The following is a summary of some of the more important paragraphs in Mr. Eliot's monsoon forecast:—Last Winter's snowfall and temperature and pressure conditions in India, from January to April last, were slightly unfavourable to an early or strong monsoon but important changes occurred in May, establishing conditions generally favourable over the whole of India except in the North or Punjab. The pressure conditions over the Arabian Sea and the eastern half of the Indian Ocean at the end of May were normal. The conditions in India, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are now favourable for a normal strong monsoon over nearly the whole of the Indian land area. Information also from South Africa and the Indian Ocean is, upon the whole, encouraging. The rainfall in South Africa was unprecedentedly heavy in January and February in this respect: recalling 1899, but whereas in 1899 rains continued in South Africa through May, June, July and August, this year they ceased earlier than usual in April, and the area of the heavy rain has advanced northwards through Central Africa at a normal rate, as is shown by the fact that the Soudan began to receive its monsoon rains about a fortnight earlier than usual. The abnormal features of 1893 which gave rise to a very weak monsoon of that year and failure of Bombay rains, are hence absent from the conditions of the present year. The inference is that the South East trades are unusually strong and that by their continuation, the monsoon currents will be equally strong and will give normal to abundant rain. The only doubtful element is in the conditions in Central Africa, which may possibly be such as to continue during part of the monsoon period an abnormally strong indraught into East Africa, which prevailed in April and May, to the detriment of India. Information from Cairo, however, is opposed to this supposition, and on the whole, Mr. Eliot forecasts that the average rainfall of the whole of India will be from five to ten per cent. in excess, and that the Bombay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bay current. As regards distribution, Mr. Eliot forecasts satisfactory rains everywhere, with the possible exception of the Punjab, where a heavy Himalayan snowfall occurring late has produced some excess of pressure. He mentions Lower Burma, Assam, and West Mysore, and Deccan as areas which may not improbably have somewhat more than normal rain. On the other hand, the prospects in Upper Burma and the Carnatic are slightly favourable.

* Delayed in transmission.

JUNE 9.

To-day's cables from Zanzibar and Seychelles report strong trade winds with cessation of rain. This is favourable for the Indian monsoon.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

The Masonic Banquet at the Town Hall here, to-morrow night, will be the occasion of the installation of Colonel Lukis, I. M. S., as Worshipful Master. It will be a big affair, about 150 Masons and their guests are to attend—the guests of the evening including the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Edward Law, the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, General Hales, Mr. Hewett and Mr. Risley. A number of speeches will be made, the Commander-in-Chief responding as District Grand Master, Sir Mackworth Young for the non-Masonic guests, Mr. Risley for the ladies, Worshipful Brother Lyons Montgomery for the visiting brethren and the Worshipful Master for the Lodge.

THE CAVALRY DINNER AND MOUNTED TROOPS.

No change of policy in connection with the Mounted Troops in India was announced at the Cavalry Dinner last night. The Commander-in-Chief merely dwelt on the necessity of good scouting and good shooting.

MONUMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Rules are published in the "Gazette" applying to Government cemeteries throughout India, Madras excepted, providing for the endowment of monuments to cover the cost of keeping them in repair.

MALARIA IN INDIA.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S COMMISSIONERS.

Doctors Christopher and Stevens, who have been deputed by the Royal Society to investigate Malaria in India, leave Simla to-day for Calcutta, whence they proceed to the Doars to conduct researches in the tea zone during the rainy season.

Dr. James, the third member of the Commission, is expected shortly from China.

It is understood that the Commission are hopeful of being able to prove by actual experiment the practicability of the planter protecting himself and his coolies from fever by simple and comparatively inexpensive measures confined to the immediate neighbourhood of bungalow and cooly lines. It is most desirable that the experiment should be on a scale sufficient to include a large number of persons as the cost, however, will necessarily increase with the size of the community. The extent of operations will be limited by the amount of funds which it is found practicable to devote to them.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION.

The only measure of importance awaiting presentation in the Supreme Legislative Council is the Electrical Bill. This is likely to be introduced either at the end of the Simla session or in Calcutta, and various electrical experts are expected here shortly to consult with the Government of India about it.

The main object of the measure is to provide for India such regulations as may be requisite for preventing danger to the public in connection with installations of electricity, but the subject is highly technical and the Government of India are understood to be desirous of proceeding slowly in the matter in order to run no risks of unnecessarily hampering the enterprise.

The other business of the session is mostly formal The first meeting takes place in August when two small measures to consolidate the Madras code and to amend the Indian Court Fees' Act on some minor points may possibly be introduced.

The changes in regulations requisite in connection with the organisation of the frontier province will not involve any fresh legislation, the necessary alterations coming within the scope of the authority of the Government of India.

STRIKE OF CARTERS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Bullock carters went on strike on Saturday, resulting in the stoppage of work at the jetties and considerable inconvenience to mercantile firms and warehouses. When interviewed by the Police the strikers said that their first grievance was with regard to the exhorbitant fines recently inflicted on carters by the Municipal Magistrate and Honorary Magistrates for the working of galled or lame bullocks and for their keeping filthy sheds. They complained that in some instances individual fines reached the amount of Rs. 50, with even Rs. 100 in other cases, which they considered a great hardship. Their next grievance was that sometimes officers of the Society for Prevention to Cruelty to animals send galled and lame bullocks to the Veterinary Hospital at Belgachia, where they are kept till cured and the expenses incurred on the animals are billed to the owners, who have frequently to pay far over and above the actual value of the animals or purchase of others to take their place. Another grievance against the Howrah Police who, they said, complained of imaginary offences, arrested their bullocks and carts, which were not released till after twenty-four hours, thus causing loss of hire for the whole day. The Commissioner of Police agreed to look into the matter and the strikers promised to resume work on Monday.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. WATSON.

CALCUATA, JUNE 8.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Calcutta of the death in England of Mr. Alexander George Watson, of the well-known tea firms of Messrs. George Williamson and Co., London, and Messrs. Williamson, Major and Co., Calcutta.

INTERCHANGE OF TRAFFIC.

RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

An agreement has been concluded between the O. and R. Railway and the Bengal North-Western Railway for an interchange of traffic, via Benares Cantonment Station to and from Gogra, Gangas, and Doab extensions as an experiment. The Bengal and N. W. Railway have introduced a low rate of 1 1-2 pies per mile for 3rd class passengers travelling over the Hajipur-Katihar Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

POONA, JUNE 9.

St. Paul's Church, which was destroyed by fire on the 5th of July last, was re-opened to-day. Many improvements have been effected by the P. W. D. who restored the church.

The acoustic properties, owing to the lowering of the roof, have been improved, whilst the doors made in the side walls have given increased ventilation. The seating accommodation has been rearranged and a new organ, constructed by Messrs. Rose and Co., under the supervision of Major Jennings, I. M. S., has been added. Subscriptions are being raised for a memorial window to Her Majesty the late Queen Empress. The opening services were performed by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Horace Would, Chaplain. In the morning a dedicatory service was held, followed by communion service. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. E. L. Scott before a crowded congregation, which included Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Nothcote and staff. The anthem from the dedication prayer of Solomon was sung. The text was from Chronicles 29-9.

SUDDEN DEATH AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 8.

Mr. Jackson, retired Sergeant-Major, Garrison Artillery, lately employed on the Bombay District Staff, was found by a neighbour dead in his house seated in a chair. An enquiry was held by Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, when death was pronounced to be due to heart-disease.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major R. S. Dunsterville, R. A., Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, goes on one year's leave to England.

Brigadier-General Sir Hector MacDonald, who has been posted to the Southern District, will avail himself of 90 days' privilege leave before assuming the command.

The number of '303 maxim guns in India is to be brought up to 120, of which 52 are already in the country. Eighteen other patterns of machine guns are to be experimented with.

The company of the 43rd Gurkhas under orders to return from Gilgit will rejoin the headquarters of their regiment at Skillong, as there is no present intention of transferring the battalion from Assam to Upper India.

THE question of the possible employment of traction engines for military transport in India is now engaging attention at Army Headquarters at Simla where among the less urgent matters connected with military improvements in India is the provision of camp equipage for mobilisation camps. This has prudently been reserved for future consideration.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 8.—Morse, Lieut. Bo. 9th B. I. on leave from Baroda.

Heath, 2 Lieut., 10th Bo. Inft. from leave from England.

Morse, Lieut. Ms. 2nd. Durham L.I. en route to Wellington from England.

Hay, Lieut, Bo. 1st Bo. Lancers on leave from Poona.

Dunsterville, Major, Bo. R. A., on furlough from Poona.

Buzzard, Lt. Bengal R. F. A., on leave from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES—Ritchie, Capt., Ms. R., F. A., on leave to England.

Dunsterville, Ma[illegible] R. A., on furlough to England.

Heath, 2 Lieut., 10th Bo. L. I., to rejoin to Ahmedabad.

Buzzard, Lieut. Bengal, R. F. A., on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal left Colombo, this afternoon, (June 9), and is expected to arrive at Bombay on Tuesday at noon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda arrived at Colombo, this afternoon (June 8).

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	93 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

THE races are over but the polo tournament is going on. Both events, this year, have been more local than usual in their interest, but both have afforded the station some very pleasant afternoons amusement, in the little platter like race course, with its amphitheatre of pine clad hills, that we call Annandale. The feature of the races was the large number of Simla owners who came to the front. For the Polo Tournament all the four teams entered are local ones. They comprise the Viceregal Staff, Snowdon, the Jutogh Garrison and a station team captained by an enterprising A. D. C. This may be a falling off, in some respects, from the days when half a dozen cavalry regiments, from the plains, sent up representatives to contest the trophy with the late Maharajah of Patiala's powerful combination, but the outing for the people of Simla has been the same. There have been the same cheery picnics in the woods, and while our former visitors have certainly been missed, there have been compensations in the opportunities afforded to local talent to distinguish itself.

On Monday evening the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer gave a pleasant musical at home at Snowdon. There was a very successful gathering at the house of the acting Adjutant-General and Mrs. Duff on Summer Hill on the evening after the levee, which filled the place, this year, of the similar reception given in past seasons by the Post-Master-General at Knockdrin. If the pleasant tidings, which have lately reached Simla, are confirmed as they probably will be, in the course of a week or two, future receptions at Knockdrin are likely to possess an additional charm.

This is the season of memorial dinners. The old Etonians have already had their annual gathering under the hospitable roof of Viceregal Lodge. The Indian Cavalry dinner takes place on 8th. The Masonic Banquet on 10th; the old Wellingtonians meet on 18th and, later on, takes place what will perhaps be the most interesting of all these functions. I refer to the Balliol dinner that is being given by the Honourable Mr. Raleigh. A Balliol dinner means, in Simla, a large gathering of Indian Civilians. Memories of Wren and of Jowett spring to one's mind as one recalls the heaven-born, when he was yet a freshman, experienced and on probation, in cap and gown, hurrying along the Broad and glancing into Shrimpton's window on the way to attend Mr. Raleigh's lectures. But the Indian Civilian will have no monopoly at the reunion at the now glorified Professor's board, here, on this occasion. The Viceroy will exemplify a different type of the Balliol man, and the Bar, the Army, Medicine, Engineering, Commerce and the Church, may all be represented, thereby typifying how the scholarship of the old college ramifies throughout the various branches of Government service and the professions in this country.

The Investiture has been another of the functions of the week, and was almost Gilbertian in its gorgeousness, but the ceremony is too well known to your readers to justify redescription here. It suffices to say that the decorations were popular and the arrangements of the evening admirable.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club promise us yet another entertainment in J. K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs," which is to be put upon the boards at the end of the month. By that time the rains should be here and competing entertainments consequently curtailed.

It is not often that the Indian correspondent has to turn from public matters or social affairs to talk of literary enterprise in his exiled and hard-working community, but such is my pleasant distraction. A volume of short stories has come my way entitled "Sentry Go," by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Grant, D. A. A. G. for Military Instruction, which deserves, when it appears upon the railway book-stalls, more than a passing glance. As its name implies the stories are nearly all of a military flavour, and largely drawn from Indian suggestion. They bear the impress of fugitive work and most of them in fact have appeared before in various journals, from the oblivion of whose files Colonel Grant has very rightly rescued them. There are only ten and they form, pleasantly printed with wide margins and paper covers, just the sort of book easily slipped into a roll-up after it has done its work in beguiling the tedium of a couple of broiling hours in a railway carriage. They vary in mood from the pure rejoiceful comedy of "A point of Law" to the sombre drama of "Jai Bewani"! and the supernatural element enters into quite half of them. Perhaps for unstrained and original situation "Above Proof" takes first place. It also displays most finish and general care of execution, which are not among the more conspicuous merits of the others. In fact one of the sharpest impressions left by these stories is that if the author would only submit himself to ordinary discipline he could not fail to produce work of quite extraordinary character. In every case the central idea of the story is strong and its treatment vigorous. Colonel Grant has the true wizardry of story telling, the true energy of portrayal, the indispensable dramatic sense, but he has not perhaps that degree of respect for the art which it exacts from those whom it consents to distinguish. This, however, is not a defect likely to weigh against the enjoyment which "Sentry Go" is bound to produce, and which one hopes, for the encouragement of other writers who may lie perdu in our soldiers and civilians, may be widely disseminated. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Grant is a son of Sir "John Peter" one of Bengal's most distinguished Lieutenant-Governors, and head, while he lived, of a family well-known to students of the modern administration of India. Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Grant have only recently left Simla, where the wide intellectual interests and rare personal charm which they have in common, cause them to be deeply missed.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. FAIRY QUEEN.

THE s. s. Fairy Queen which has been bought by Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., for the harbour ferry service, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon, from Liverpool which port she left on the 4th May, under the command of Captain G. Nelson. She called at Algiers, Port Said, and Aden en route. During the voyage she experienced the S.W. monsoon weather. The vessel will commence running between Ulwa, Dhuramtar, and intermediate ports, from the 15th instant, leaving the Mody Bunder at 7 a.m. for Ulwa, returning to Bombay and leaving again for Dhuramtar at 12 noon. She is now lying at the Mody Bunder wharf. She is a fine vessel and will prove a comfortable boat for pleasure trips across the harbour.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major M A Tighe B	Mr G W Dance, M Cov
Capt G W G Gifford, M S B	Capt C Burns, M Cov
Mr W R Partridge, B Cov	Dr W H Wilson, M
Mr E Geake, B Cov	Mr C W P St. John, M
Mr A L P Tucker, B Cov	Mr M D Mackenzie, Bo Cov
Mr P D Bonarji, B	Mr C W Waddington, Bo
Mr A Clark, B	Col W J Orr
Mr H Haward, B	Major T E Dyson
Mr H R Walton, B	Major R H Kinge
Mr R T Gibbs, B	Capt S Geoghegan
Mr W H F Handcock, B	Capt C M Cartwright
Mr W F L Bean, B	Capt H L Rosher
Mr E L Nile, B	Capt R T Moore
Mr R C Boyle, B	Capt G C Kemp
Mr H L Williams, B	Capt W M Brown
Mr W J Reid, B	Capt S Goodridge
Mr B C Lall, B	Lieut G Newsome
Mr B W Cantopher, B	Lieut G Walton
Mr C H Hutton, B	Lieut J B Gorry
Mr H W Jackson, B	Lieut W H Tucker
Miss F A Francis, B	Miss E Sykes

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W H Welch, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Mr G R Duxbury, Bo, furl on M C to Oct 13, 1901
Mr A Downes, B, 3 mo furl	Capt A P Shewell, 6 mo
Mr D E McCracken, B, furl to March 31, 1902	Lieut T E M Lane, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E F Jacob, C I E, B	Capt W H Wardell
Mr J W Moulton, B	Lieut H B Birdwood
Major F W Rea	

NOTE.—In the list of Arrivals Reported in London given in our issue of May 10, p. 24, "Mr S H T De la Courneuve" should have been "Mr M T de la Courneuve."

THE Government have decided to build a church at Ranikhet—one of six which are to be built in various garrison stations—to contain 500 sittings. This church will not be consecrated and will be available for the use of Protestants who do not belong to the Church of England.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

A VERY large crowd gathered round the Oval on Saturday evening to witness the final tie between the Cathedral Old Boys and the Royal Scots (holders), the result being that the Old Boys won amid much enthusiasm by two goals to nil. The winners played a fine combined game, and were superior to their opponents all round. Until this year the Old Boys did not exist as a club, but the magnificent performances which the hockey team has accomplished will do much towards firmly establishing a club for old students of the Cathedral High School. While congratulating the winners on the distinction they have gained, it is only fair to mention that Mr. Savage, the headmaster, has taken the deepest interest in training the team, and their success must be very gratifying to him personally. Now that a start has been made with regard to combination among the ex-students, we may hope for "Old Boys" representatives in other branches of sport, and if they acquit themselves as creditably as the Hockey team, sport in Bombay will afford added pleasure to the public.

It may also be mentioned that the tournament just ended has been the most successful hockey competition held in Bombay for many years past, and the arrangements made by the Gymkhana, Mr. Percy Fischer acting as honorary secretary, were efficient and conducive to the comfort of the spectators.

The opening stages of the game were very fast, each end being visited in turn, but the defensive play on both sides was sound. The Old Boys soon became aggressive on the left, Gawthorne and Greene making a pretty run, resulting in the former centering Spilling's shot at goal went wide, but he was considerably hampered by Fitzjohn, who throughout the match watched him very closely. An infringement against the Scots put their goal in jeopardy, but Gledstanes cleared after good play, and White and Downie put in a lot of good work on the left wing. The latter would have been effective if he had yielded the ball with his hands instead of trying to stop it with his feet, but as it was, he made some capital centres, from one of which Drysdale beat Ward and a corner resulted. Play continued close to the Old Boys' goal for several minutes, but the ball was worked out on the left and Fern and Wickham brought it down, centring across the goal. Greene missed his shot, but Gawthorne was well up, and he scored a goal at a sharp angle. An appeal for off side was disallowed. On resuming the Scots pressed, but they seldom were allowed to get inside the ring, though a brilliant run by Drysdale and Hall was saved at the expense of a corner. Smith, who played a most energetic and effectual game, started his right wing, but Greene shot wide, and from the bully the Scots pressed. No further score was, however, recorded when half time sounded.

The Scots went off with a rare start, and for the first five minutes the play in front of the Old Boys' goal was very exciting. Ward and Roberts, whose play commanded the appreciation of all, kept the attacking party at bay, and finally Ward sent the ball to Spilling. A passing movement between Fern and Wickham took it into the centre, where Greene missed a difficult chance. The Old Boys again turned to the attack, but the Scots halves were very sound, and Gledstanes also did some good work. Greene got a pass, and tricking Pollok, he and Gawthorne brought the ball down the wing, passing right across to Wickham, who centered smartly, and Gawthorne put it into the net. The Scots pressed but were unable to score, and the remaining stages of the game were rather tame, excepting once Drysdale sent in a very fast shot which Connolly cleared. The whistle ultimately blew with the score:

Cathedral Old Boys	2 Goals.
Royal Scots	Nil.

At the conclusion, Dr. J. Pollen made an appropriate speech, congratulating the Gymkhana on the success of the tournament, and the winners on their brilliant play. He alluded to their record of having no goals scored against them in all their matches, and ascribed their defeat of his fellow countrymen—the Royal Irish—to the fact that the Old Boys had the sympathy of all the ladies, many of whom seemed to have more than a passing interest in the members of the team.

Mrs. W. C. Hughes presented the cup to the captain, Mr. E. Smith, who called for cheers for the losers. Cheers were also given for Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Pollen and Mr. Fischer, the Honorary Secretary of the tournament. It is worthy of note to mention that by the request of the team Mr. Smith subsequently presented the cup to Mr. Savage, their old Master, who, almost needless to say, is very proud of the honours his late pupils have won.

THE STORM IN BOMBAY.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Bori Bunder Water Police Chowkey, regarding the death of Mungia Killia, a Hindu boy aged ten years, son of the tindal of prow No. 2548 which sank in the harbour opposite the Prince's Dock, during the storm on Friday morning. The prow was laden with salt from Uran, and anchored in the stream off the harbour. The tindal and the crew consisting of four men and the deceased boy were all asleep on board. About 2 o'clock in the morning of the day in question, the tindal was suddenly awakened by a violent storm of wind and rain. The deceased also got up and clung to his father. The prow filled with water and sank before anything could be done by those on board to save her. All the souls on board were thrown into the water. The deceased lad lost hold of his father and disappeared. The tindal and the crew swam to the steam ship Bahaduri and boarded that vessel with the help of ropes thrown at them. A search was made for the deceased, but he was not found until in the evening, when his dead body was discovered lying against Graham and Co.'s wharf at Stone Bunder, whence it was brought by the Police to the Water Police Chowkey. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his being accidentally drowned by the sinking of a prow in a storm in the sea in front of Prince's Dock.

SINKING OF A PROW.

A prow laden with coal was on Saturday night sailing along the Harbour, when owing to the thunder storm, which was then raging, it was swamped off Prince's Dock. The tindal Mahadoo Babaji, and the crew of eight men who were on board, swam ashore, where they safely landed.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Captain H. A. Phillips, R. N., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire, which port she left on the 31st May, calling at Jask and Muscat *en route*. She has come to Bombay to be docked for usual repairs. During the voyage she encountered very a heavy monsoon swell, light breezes varying between South and West.

APART altogether from its work as an evangelising agency the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, writes a contemporary, deserves support as a society which renders substantial material aid to perhaps the most hopeless and miserable class of human beings which exists. At the recent annual meetings of the Belfast Branch Society, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava made an eloquent appeal for support to the Mission, and a satisfactory report of progress was made. The recent famine has made great demands on the Society, having filled its homes and asylums to overflowing, and in the nature of things this increase is likely to be permanent, as the lepers have no homes and farms to return to when the time of scarcity is past and it is certainly better that they should be well cared for in these homes than wandering about the country side, a misery to themselves and a danger to those with whom they come in contact. Of course, no society can touch more than the fringe of the leper population of India, which is estimated to amount to 500,000 persons, but every little helps, and the fact that the increased expenditure of the past year has been more than met by enlarged subscriptions, is proof of strong vitality in the Society. It has now 62 centres with 27 asylums, and 18 aided institutions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE RECEPTION OF SIR ALFRED MILNER.

FOR political reasons if we are to believe Mr. Chamberlain's enemies, the original intention that Sir Alfred Milner on his arrival in England on sick leave should be received without any fuss was abandoned and the High Commissioner has been received with an amount of ceremony that has never in my recollection been paid to the greatest Viceroy of India on his return to this country. The High Commissioner looking the picture of health landed at Southampton, where he was welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation, the President of the local Chamber of Commerce, and other public representatives. His reply to the inevitable address was brief and judicious. His greeting in London was very warm although some of the papers say that the cheering for Lord Roberts was louder. From Waterloo he drove to Marlborough House accompanied by the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary where he had an audience of the King. To-morrow a grand luncheon is to be given in Sir Alfred Milner's honor by Mr. Chamberlain at the most fastionable hotel in London at which—if his doctors do not forbid—Sir Alfred is expected to make an interesting speech. London Society is delighted to have got a real lion—the first for many a long season.

THE FOWLER AMENDMENT.

In spite of the clamour raised in various quarters at the action of the Opposition Leaders in selecting or assenting to the offer of Sir Henry Fowler, whichever it may have been, to move as an amendment to the Finance Bill, a resolution practically urging the necessity for retrenchment in the public expenditure, the right honourable gentleman obstinately stuck to his guns, but it cannot be said that he has added to his own reputation or the glory of the liberal party, Whether it was that he felt upset by the dead-set made against him by the combined Nationalist and Labouchérian forces or whatever was the reason, Sir Henry was almost as dull and ineffective as when he made his attack on the imposition of a sugar duty in India. The amendment, as to the drafting of which Sir William Harcourt it seems was not consulted, declared that the House while ready to make adequate provision for the naval and military requirements of the Empire, was of opinion that the financial proposals of the Government were objectionable both in regard to taxation and debt, were calculated to affect industry and commerce injuriously, and did not exhibit that regard for economy which the recent alarming increase in the normal expenditure of the country demanded. The great offence of Sir H. Fowler in the eyes of Irish Nationalist and stalwart Liberals was of course his frequently expressed admiration of Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy, but he did not conciliate these opponents by approving in his speech of the new sugar duty, though he was emphatic enough for the poor illused colliery proprietors in his condemnation of the tax on a commodity in which the Black Country where his constituents reside, are not altogether uninterested. He spoke to a far from crowded House and the entire debate was of the most uninteresting description until Mr. John Redmond intervened. Mr. Redmond's bitter speech seemed to give unqualified delight to many Liberals and was listened to with a certain amount of pleasure by Conservatives with whom Sir H. Fowler is very popular. The chief of the Irish Parliamentary party began by saying that not even the oldest member of the House would be able to recollect so extraordinary and humiliating a spectacle as was presented by this debate. It was supposed to be a great Parliamentary occasion, with great issues at stake. A Budget unparalleled in the history of the country was under discussion; a Budget duty with hundreds of millions of money; a Budget raising the ordinary expenditure of the country to a point higher than had ever been reached before, and raising the naval and military expenditure to 60 millions; a Budget imposing new and oppressive taxation on the people, and taxing a staple article of food of the poorer classes; a Budget based on a war expenditure up to the present of 150 millions. This Budget being met with a vote of want of confidence, it might be supposed here were elements of a party conflict to deeply move the House. Yet the debate had opened in absolute party listlessness among empty benches, and with less excitement than attended many a Wednesday's discussion of a private member's Bill.

This did not mean universal approval of the Government proposals; it meant first dissatisfaction that the amendment should have been moved by a man who was morally as responsible for the policy underlying and necessitating this Budget as any man on the Ministerial benches and next that the amendment itself was "a mere dishonest platitude." He sneered at Sir H. Fowler's presenting himself as a champion of economy and exclaimed "A pretty champion, forsooth! the apostle of the Liberal Imperialists masquerading as an economist." The debate was a sham; let it come to an end. Mr. Redmond's advice was not immediately followed. Another hour that night and about four hours more on the following day were devoted to this unlucky amendment. The most notable speech after Mr. Redmond's was that of Mr. Chaplin who as a candid friend of the Government paid off one or two old scores by condemning the coal tax root and branch so far at any rate as it affects Northumberland coal. In a House of 423 members the amendment was rejected by a majority of 77, and the wonder is that it was not even larger. The Nationalists as prearranged abstained en bloc from voting, while the Liberals who were absent from the division and paired were Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Channing and other prominent Radicals. I ought to have mentioned the contribution made to the first day's debate by Sir Edgar Vincent (not to be confused with his brother Sir Howard) who made what has been described as a far more Radical deliverance, a far more direct and suggestive preachment of the virtue of economy in the State than anything that fell from Sir Henry Fowler's lips. Sir Edgar who is one of the finest looking men in the House of Commons, tall and powerfully built, is blessed with a *mens sana in corpore sano*. He knows his own mind, and is not afraid to say what he thinks. Unlike so many members on both sides of the house the favours of the great, eminent and wise of the two front benches have no terrors for him. "Economy is better than either coal taxes or sugar duties," was one of the observations he flung to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach who, however, does not deserve the taunts so freely levelled at him and who in fact is more sinned against than sinning.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

It may seem a curious thing to say that although the speech delivered by Mr. John Morley in the adjourned debate on the Finance Bill was more outspoken in denunciation of the war than any of his previous deliverances it has enhanced his reputation not only among his political friends but among his political opponents. The same speech from the lips of any other man would have left behind it a feeling of unappeasable resentment; but although many Conservatives were angered by some of Mr. Morley's remarks and at times gave full vent to their feelings, behind all this there was admiration for the courage of the man. Mr. Austen Chamberlain who to the surprise of a good many people was put up to reply to Mr. Morley, gave expression to the general view on the ministerial benches in his very graceful compliment to the chief of the much contemned Pro-Boers. Mr. Morley said the ministerial spokesman had no need to ask indulgence from the House and was sure of a sympathetic hearing. Those who had sat through the three day's debate must have been glad to meet in him a frank opponent, holding it might be unpopular views, but views he had the courage to defend and the frankness to avow. Mr. Morley describes this Budget as a landmark in our fiscal history, the beginning of a new system on which we have embarked. "I have, he said," been in the House a good many years and I have heard proposals for economy. They all come to nothing. You must either pursue economy in detail year after year, or else instal in power if you can a Chancellor of the Exchequer who will insist on having his own way in the matter of expenditure. I do not believe, for my part, that there is going to be any great economy. I do not see in the present temper of the people of this country where the steam, the generative force of

economy in this House, is to come from. Coming to the Finance Bill he said :—I have given some votes in favour of the proposals of the Government, but I disclaim altogether the notion that in these votes I meant to or hoped that the House would—to borrow my right hon. friend's phrase the other night—penalize the voters because they have adopted them. I will never deny that the country has adopted the policy of his Majesty's Ministers. It would be childish to talk of penalizing any body of men because they hold opinions which we do not happen to hold. Blood has been shed ; thousands of women have been made widows, thousands of children have been made fatherless ; millions of wealth accumulated by the toil and skill of men have been flung down in the abyss in pursuit of a policy which I must call a policy of stupendous folly. You have sown broadcast with both hands the seeds of enmity between two races ; and if that is wrong, as I think it is, retribution will follow in a thousand shapes. He did not mean by retribution a two penny income-tax, although he believed the tax collector was going to be the real schoolmaster. "I remember," said Mr. Morley, "that three or four years ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a great deal of innocent pleasure to his political friends, and I rather think to some of my political friends also, by calling me 'the false prophet of the Soudan.' I think he has found out by this time that there are other parts of Africa besides the Soudan that breed false prophets." This hit was loudly cheered by the Opposition. Discussing the future of the two newly acquired states Mr. Morley remarked :—I thought it was to be "equal rights." Equal rights! It appears that it is not that—it is not to be equal rights—it is to be the mastery of one race over the other. Here Mr. John Redmond excitedly exclaimed : "But they are not masters yet," Mr. Morley proceeded "Yes mastery of one race over the other and in the name of master you have suppressed two little States which had as good a title—"here the speaker was interrupted by loud cries of No from Ministerialists who were answered with equally vehement cheers from the opposition. Mr. Morley repeated the words "as good a title" only to be overwhelmed with renewed cries of dissent." "I hope," he said, "hon members will listen to me." Then when the cries died away he proceeded "As good a title, if public law has any validity at all, to govern themselves as you have." In the course of his further remarks Mr. Morley anticipated that if the present policy continues an irresistable demand will be set up for a readjustment and reconstruction of the income tax ; while militant Imperialism must mean the death of free trade. "I will wind up," he said, in conclusion, "with a mere common place, but I do wish to repeat here what I said to the electors who sent me here, the master-key of the prosperity and strength of the realm is peace. Peace means low taxes, reduced debt, advancement in the comfort and well-being of the people of these islands, and what I do not, will not disregard, it means the good will of the world. If our aim is the extension of territorial dominion, the transformation of our ancient realm, which has aided civilization for generation after generation, into a boastful military Empire, to be supported, I suppose, by conscription and by a Customs union thrown in, which will lose us our best markets for the sake of the worst, then I say the financial ruin, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer told us, undoubtedly awaits us. I quote a sentence from a great divine which I have used before :—"Things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be. Why then seek to deceive ourselves ?" Wear out your coal, pile up your debt, multiply and magnify your responsibilities in every part of the globe ; starve social reforms among your people at home, and then indeed you will have a Little England, a dilapidated heritage to hand on to your children and your children's children. Mr. Massingham who seems to have forgiven Mr. Morley for what he once said about people who dream dreams goes into ecstaries over the oratorical performance of the man who, absurd though some may think the suggestion, may yet be Prime Minister of England. Mr. Massingham goes so far as to say that the speech of Mr. Morley was the first great and complete success that he has achieved on the floor of the House of Commons. It interested the House always, it enthralled it often, and more than once it swept it away on those nobler tides of feeling and thinking that only its exalted minds and accepted orators can set moving. It had all the distinctive qualities of a Parliamentary oration. Ease, irony, little strokes of humour, and thrusts of debating fence, alternated with its graver and more strenuous notes." Again, "Mr. Morley made a great oration —speech that more than once recalled Mr. Gladstone, and whose power and freedom of movement showed how mastery over one form of speech can easily be obtained by a man who commands another —was not the thing which is most to be noted about it. What I would chiefly remark about it was that it was received by Liberals and Irishmen with an enthusiasm such as has greeted no utterance on that side since Mr. Gladstone died—a reception which sufficiently shows where lie the real heart and mind of the Opposition when a master hand awakes them. Allowance must be made for Mr. Massingham's views about the War ; but there is no doubt that Mr Morley last night made what so far has been the speech of the Session not omitting the clever speeches amongst the cleverest he has ever mads which came from Mr. Chamberlain earlier in the year.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The strong declaration made a few days ago by the Premier of CapeColoney against the introduction of Asiatic labour into South Africa adds a certain amount of interest to the question usefully put by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree to Mr. Chamberlain this afternoon. The Hon. member for North East Bethnal Green inquired if, with the British occupation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the various regulations by which the Boer administrations had sought to impose disabilities on British Indian subjects residing in that region are invalidated ; and, if not, having regard to the fact that such regulations were in breach of the Pretoria Convention, will he authorise the administrators in those Colonies to publicly declare that all such regulations would have no effect from the date of their passing under British domination. Mr. Chamberlain's reply was as follows :—

The legislation of the late Government of the South African Republic remains in force until modified. I have not yet learnt the views of the new administration as to the changes to be made in regard to the regulations mentioned in the question of my honourable friend, and I propose to discuss the matter with Sir A. Milner now that he has arrived.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

On Monday Sir Muncherjee put a question about a recent appointment to the above institution. "I beg," "he said," to ask the Secretary of State for India, seeing that the Victoria Technical Institute of Bombay is an establishment carried on at public expense and under the management or control of Government, can he state why a mechanical engineer is being sent out from Europe for the training of students in that institution in theoretical and practical mechanical engineering at a salary of about £300 per annum; and whether an engineer fit to give such training cannot be secured in India ; and, if not, will he state if the Government of India contemplates action in the direction of providing such engineering and other technical instruction as might supply hereafter teachers of the capacity required in the instance mentioned from among the people of that country." Lord George Hamilton's reply was as follows :—"I have no information as to any request from the Victoria Technical Institute that a mechanical engineer may be sent out from this country. The institute, as my hon. friend is no doubt aware, though aided by Government funds, is not a Government institution, but is administered by a Board. The list of teachers appears to show that most of them are natives of India. Engineering and technical instruction is already supported by Government at four engineering colleges in India, and at several technical schools. I have no doubt that, among the persons trained in these institutions, some will be fit to become teachers, although it may still be desirable from time to time to obtain instructors from Europe.

MANUAL INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

Another question asked by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree on Monday, relates to a queston he has made peculiarly his own since his entrace on Parliamentary life. In view of the fact that Mr. Chatterton, of the Madras School of Arts, has drawn up a memorandum in reference to a project undertaken by the Government of India to encourage a revival of the indigenous manual industries of the country would the Secretary of State say what funds are intended to be devoted annually for this purpose and what are the details of its working, and will he place the papers relating thereto upon the table of the House. "I have," replied Lord George Hamilton, "seen a copy of the memorandum to which my hon. friend refers in the newspapers, and I believe the question of taking further steps for the development and revival of indigenous manual industries in India is under the consideration of the Viceroy and his colleagues, but I have no official information on the subject. When I learn the results of the deliberations of the Government of India I shall be glad to communicate it to my hon. friend."

LORD SANDHURST VINDICATED.

It is remarkable and very gratifying to observe how slowly but surely the policy of Lord Sandhurst's Government in dealing with the Plague in Bombay is being justified. They have suffered much on account of the apathy imparted to them by emotional officials at home who were carried away by the "graphic" reports sent to London newspapers by sensational correspondents. In their agitation over the imaginary inactivity of the Bombay Government, the India Office began and to the last continued to pester Lord Sandhurst with ceaseless panic stricken telegrams ; and the contents of these becoming known created among the ignorant masses of the island the greatest distrust of the local authorities and an alarm that was not warranted by the bills of mortality, for, be it remembered, the total number of deaths was in no way proportionate to the deaths from actual plague. In short, the panic worked up by the correspondents of London newspapers and the hysterical people in Whitehall not only intensified the direct evils of the plague, but indirectly aroused that widespread and deep panic in Bombay which led to the lower classes of the population deserting the city *en masse* carrying with them the seeds of plague into every part of the Presidency and injuring trade in a manner only too well known to your readers. The injustice done to Lord Sandhurst and the members of his Government has been cruel ; but time is vindicating them and proving that when others had lost their heads, they kept cool and pursued a policy which had it not been interfered with would have been, I believe, very fully justified by the results achieved. It is really to be regretted that Mr. Herbert Birdwood has not some of the "provincial aggressiveness," as Sir Charles Stevens the other day characterised it of his brother Sir George Birdwood for the moment and the circumstances are all opportune for him to recast the paper he read in 1899 before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts and to publish it as a polemical pamphlet frankly defending the Bombay Government for the treatment it received. He would at the same time be placing on record his own defence, for he himself held the "portfolio of the Plague" under Lord Sandhuest's administration.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A week ago the *Times* published in its largest type a letter from Commander Robert F. Scott, R. N., of the Antarctic expedition appealing to the public for £1,200 in order to provide a balloon equipment. Up to a few days ago he had, so I am credibly informed, received in response the magnificent sum of fifteen pounds sterling !! The fact is the people of this country are sick of such appeals, Commander Scott will no doubt get the money he wants, but he will probably find the task almost as great as that which awaits him in the regions of the South pole.

Lord Harris is interesting himself in the hard lot of those exalted administrators in India who are not allowed to take leave out of the country during their period of office. He has given notice of his intention to put a question on the subject in the House of Lords. The terms of his purposed question are as follow :—"To ask his Majesty's Government whether they will consider the Government of India Act with a view of so amending it as to enable the officials now debarred by that Act from taking leave out of India to do so on medical certificate." I am afraid that any amendment of the law in the direction aimed at by Lord Harris would meet with a considerabe amount of opposition in Parliament.

The annual meeting of the Cowley-Wantage Mission took place the other day and in the report presented by Father Page, whose name is well-known in Bombay, reference was made to the Boy's Home at Poona now approaching completion. Technical education was declared to be the great need of India at present and under the new conditions the school of carpentry promises to be the best possible. The ex-Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mylne, who presided, specially called attention to the common sense methods of the Mission which, he said, trained children in habits of independence, "A quality not common even among the educated natives of India." I suppose that Bishop Mylne uses the word "independence" as a synonym for self-reliance and not in a political sense. By the way Dr. Mylne at home is not very much before the larger public and is very seldom heard of outside his parish except when the May meetings are on. It is almost pathetic to observe how completely men whose names in their time were almost household words in India get lost in this country.

The *Times'* reviewer is a trifle hard to-day on the most literary and the best informed of the men who have filled Indian Governorships in the present generation. I say nothing of the Viceroyalty. In describing the recent additions to Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's exhaustless "Diary" the critic of Printing House square says that the author, like nearly all diarists of the kind "is apt to give too little heed to the question whether his anecdotes are likely to be as new to his readers as they were to himself when he first heard them ; so that side by side with many an anecdote that is at once bright and *inedit* we have no small allowance of the most venerable chestnuts." Apropos of the foregoing there is a story current that I believe has not previously been printed and which seems to me to be worthy of that honour. At a certain dinner party the other night the guests included a distinguished artist who on the name of the ex-Governor of Madras being mentioned observed : "Oh, I wish Grant Duff would let me paint his portrait in a grove of chestnuts." I hope that no reader of the *Bombay Gazette* will smile and say that this is also a chestnut. At any rate if the *mot* has been applied to some previous diarist, it is so neat that it will bear repetition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

THE fourth annual report, which has just been issued, records the loss of its first Patron, Queen Victoria, in whose honour it was founded, to commemorate the 60th year of her reign. In spite of adverse circumstances, which charities have had to contend against in obtaining support by public subscription, the fund shows an increase in their receipts of £3,000 for the past year, and it is pleasing to note that excluding the initial start in Jubilee year a steady and continuous progress has been maintained. The distribution of grants to the various hospitals is made on the reports of medical men of wide experience, and laymen who take a deep interest in hospital management, and who visit the hospitals with the object of obtaining information regarding the merits and needs of the various institutions. While the work of the fund is limited to the London Hospital, yet the Hospitals themselves are a centre of very wide influence, extending far beyond the limits of London ; indeed, to a greater or less extent they affect the well-being of the whole Empire, as they supply no inconsiderable proportion of the medical men whose services are afterwards devoted to all parts of the Empire. The meeting of the fund was recently held and a telegram from the King was read, expressing his unabated interest in the continued success and prosperity of the fund. His Majesty becomes Patron of the fund. The Duke of Cornwall and York has consented to act as its President.

A MEMORIAL stone has been placed on the grave of John Ruskin in Coniston churchyard. It forms a cross of the type lately revived from the model of the age before the Norman Conquest, cut from hard grey green stone of the neighbouring Tiberthwaite Quarries, and with its base is a little over nine feet high. The only inscription is the name and dates of birth and death. The remainder of the stone is beautifully carved with symbolical representations of Ruskin's principal works, from the designs of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, of Coniston.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY AND THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATE.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, May 17, Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether, in view of the fact that the reduction in the Indian telegraph rate is being delayed in consequence of the obstruction offered by Germany, he would state the reasons which militate against the grant to the new German Post Office of the right to land their Emden-New York cable at Waterville.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain : The cable of the German Post Office from Emden to the west of Ireland at present lands at Valentia. Germany has no cable of its own between Ireland and New York. The question of the transfer of the landing place from Valentia to Waterville is at present the subject of negotiation, and it would not be expedient that any statement should be made on the subject.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN BURMA.

Mr. Sharpe asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he can state what steps, if any, the Indian Government is taking to develop the cultivation of rubber-producing trees in Burma ; is he aware that in Ceylon and other Eastern colonies attempts are being made by private proprietors to develop the same cultivation ; and will he say what precautions, if any, it is proposed to take to prevent the results of the Government operations interfering with the success of private enterprise.

Lord G. Hamilton : The Government of India have recently authorised an extensive experimental plantation of the Para rubber tree in the Tenasserim Division of Burma, where the climate and other conditions are believed to be favourable. I am aware that attempts are being made to develop the production of rubber in Ceylon and elsewhere by private enterprise, but I do not think that this is a reason why the Government of India should not do their best to develop the resources of that country and encourage private enterprise by showing that this tree can be profitably cultivated in parts of India.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF BOMBAY.

On May 20, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India : Seeing that the Victoria Technical Institute of Bombay is an establishment carried on at public expense and under the management or control of Government, can he state why a mechanical engineer is being sent out from Europe for the training of students in that institution in theoretical and practical mechanical engineering at a salary of about 300*l.* per annum; and whether an engineer fit to give such training cannot be secured in India ; and, if not, will he state if the Government of India contemplates action in the direction of providing such engineering and other technical instruction as might supply hereafter teachers of the capacity required in the instance mentioned from among the people of that country.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have no information as to any request from the Victoria Technical Institute that a mechanical engineer may be sent out from this country. The Institute, as my hon. friend is no doubt aware, though aided by Government funds, is not a Government institution, but is administered by a board. The list of teachers appears to show that most of them are natives of India. Engineering and technical instruction is already supported by Government at four engineering colleges in India and at several technical schools. I have no doubt that among the persons trained in these institutions some will be fit to become teachers, although it may still be desirable from time to time to obtain instructors from Europe.

THE INDIGENOUS MANUAL INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India : In view of the fact that Mr. Chatterton, of Madras School of Arts, has drawn up a memorandum inreference to a project undertaken by the Government of India with the view to encourage a revival of the indigenous manual industries of the country, whether he will state what funds are intended to be devoted annually for this purpose, and what are the details of its working ; and will he place the papers relating thereto upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have seen a copy of the memorandum to which my hon. friend refers in the newspapers, and I believe the question of taking further steps for the development and revival of indigenous manual industries in India is under the consideration of the Viceroy and his colleagues ; but I have no official information on the subject. When I learn the result of the deliberations of the Government of India, I shall be glad to communicate it to my hon. friend.

ATTACK BY PATHANS ON SOUTH WAZIRI MILITIA.

On Thursday, May 23, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has received any official report as to an attack made upon a party of South Waziri Militia on the road between Sarjurikach and Khasmir Kar, and whether the attacking party were tribesmen of the same Pathan race as the Militia regiments under British officers which was attacked ; and, whether he can give an assurance that, under the military arrangements for the trans-frontier portion of the new Province recently created, care will be taken to avert the danger of these Afghan levies under the Political Department being entangled in tribal and other blood feuds which necessitate military expeditions into these regions.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have received a report of the incident to which the hon. member refers. The attacking and the attacked party were of different tribes, but both were Pathans. The hon. gentleman may be sure that every care is taken to avoid entanglement in tribal warfare, and that the recent military arrangements tend to diminish this danger.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the number of acres under poppy cultivation in Bengal during 1898-99 was 564,000, being the largest in the decade, and an increase of 24,000 on the previous year ; that the number of chests of opium manufactured in the Bengal Government factories in 1898-99 was 54,192 as against 43,834 in 1897-98, being larger than any other year in the decade ; and that the payments made to cultivators of the poppy in Bengal by the IndianGovernment in the same year amounted to 2,217,735 rx , as against 2021,536 rx. in the previous year, being the largest amount in the decade ; and, seeing that the pass duty on opium exported from the Malwa States was lowered in 1897 to 500 rs. per chest, being the lowest figure at which it has stood for nearly 40 years, in order to overcome the competition of other crops and prevent the poppy from being driven out of cultivation in those States, whether he proposes to take any steps to discourage the increased growth and manufacture of opium in India.

Lord G. Hamilton : I am aware that the area under poppy cultivation in Bengal in 1898-99 was larger than in any other year of the decade, and that the quantity of opium produced was considerably larger than it was in the preceding year, mainly owing to a good agricultural season. But the production of 1898-99 was greatly below that of several successive years of the preceding decade, nor was the quantity of opium manufactured for export and for internal consumption in 1898-99 as great as the average quantity annually exported during 1889-90. As the production of opium in India varies greatly from year to year, and has not increased, but diminished, on a comparison of the decade ending 1899 with the decade ending 1889, I see no reason for taking such action as is suggested.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. Yerburgh asked the Secretary of State for War whether he could state the total number of men now required for the Indian reliefs to set free all men in that country who have completed their period of colour service.

Mr. Brodrick : Taking the period up to September next about 11,000 would be required for all the units now due for relief.

LOCAL INDIAN CAPITALISTS AND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the Government of India, pursuant to Lord Curzon's wish to extend economically constructed lines in the rural districts, has signified its willingness to accept the co-operation of local Indian capitalists in the promotion of such light railways, and also in the construction of district and village works for water storage and irrigation channels : Has it been brought to his notice that early in 1899 a company or syndicate applied to the Indian Government for sanction to construct several light railway lines in or adjoining the districts of Ganjam in the northern portion of the Madras Presidency, most of which lines would serve as feeders to the East CoastRailway, and seeing that revised estimates amounting to 14 lacs for the construction of one of these projected lines 47 miles in length, intended to connect Russellcoonda with Ganjam near the cost, were submitted many months ago, will it be explained why the Government approval or disapproval has been delayed : and, in view of the fact that one such light railway has been laid already by a local zemindar up to the limits of his own domain, the syndicate being willing to extend it further, can he say when a decision upon these proposals may be expected.

Lord G. Hamilton : The Government of India are undoubtedly willing to accept the co-operation of local capitalists for the purposes described in the question. As regards the particular case referred to, I have no recent information as to the position of the negotiations, but I will make inquiry and let the hon. member knew the result.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., was on Wednesday the principal guest at a dinner given at the Hotel Cecil by Sir Seymour King, M.P., the mayor of Kensington, to Anglo-Indians resident in Kensington Sir Seymour King was in the chair, and the company included Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., General Sir Henry W. Norman, Sir Alfred C. Lyall, Sir Horace Walpole, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, General Sir J. J. H. Gordon, Sir C. H. Todd Crosthwaite, Sir James Westland, Sir Theodora Hope, Sir John Morris, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Charles Stevens, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Sir Joseph Frizelle, Sir C. Trevor, Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset, Sir James Richey, Sir James Mackay, Sir Charles Pontifex, Sir John Lambers, Sir John Edge, Canon Pennefather, General McLeod Innes, V.C., General Sir T. Gordon, Sir C. Lawson, Major-General Prendergast, Major C. J. Mellis, V.C., and Mr. William Chambers Leete, the town clerk of Kensington.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The King," said that the congratulations of all present went out to his Majesty on his fortunate escape in the disaster which had occurred to Shamrock II.

Mr. Alderman Robinson proposed "The Imperial Forces of the Crown," and Sir Henry Norman and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Lumsden responded.

The Chairman, in proposing the principal toast, "Our Empire of India," said that Kensington was fortunate in possessing within its borders a large number of men who had taken a great share in the government and development of India.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in responding, said the sufferings and deprivations through which a large section of the residents of the Indian Empire had recently passed were worthy of their sympathy and their appreciation. The people had met their sufferings with a resignation and dignity which they all acknowledged and admired, while they had shown in a multitude of ways their appreciation of the stupendous and successful efforts which the Government of India had made to mitigate their sufferings. Autocratic as the Indian Government must necessarily be, both in its composition and procedure, so long as it exhibited the qualities of fearlessness, vigilance, and justice it should not be interfered with in its beneficent career. He rejoiced to think that the misfortunes through which India had passed during the last three years had done much to bring the governed and the governing into closer communion. There was in the districts which had been afflicted a happier and a kindlier feeling between those who had to administer and those who had to obey. He was glad to think that that feeling had been accentuated by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who, although he had not in any way departed from the procedure laid down by his predecessor, had unquestionably brought into public prominence the kindly intentions which animated every section of the British race in their regard and affection for India. After alluding to the services rendered by the Indian troops in Africa and China, he said he did not believe that there was in the world a more competent body of men than the officers of the Indian Staff Corps. Looking back, he was bound to say that what had been accomplished in India by a very limited number of Anglo-Indians was most satisfactory. They had established a system of administration and executive which in thoroughness, ubiquity, and rapidity in its work was equal to the administration of any European Power. They had advanced in many other ways, and had so increased the facilities of communication throughout the continent of India that they had practically changed the face of the country. In the future they had to deal with the political aspirations of the natives, to face social and sanitary reforms, and a number of changes in connexion with the increasing standard of native comfort—questions which they could not put on one side. They must take all that was best of the two civilizations and try to bland them together, and must not act on the notion that any institution, habit, custom, or law which might be beneficial in Great Britain was bound to be equally beneficial in India. They must not lose sight of the principle that if British influence was to be supreme it could only be secured on the bedrock of native sentiment and native esteem. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Borough of Kensington" was proposed by Sir James Fergusson, M.P., and responded to by the Chairman and Canon Pennefather.

THE COST OF THE WARS.

CHARGES FOR SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA.

HOW THE BILL IS MET.

ON April 30 the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. S. Buxton, M. P., ordered a return "of estimated cost of wars in South Africa and China, showing how the expenditure is to be met." The return has now been issued as a parliamentary paper, and it is of such national importance that we reproduce the figures in their entirety.

First, as to the cost, the following are the totals given :—

1. Charges on Consolidated Fund.

In respect of interest, &c., on War, Debt :	£	£
(a) In 1899-1900	217,000	
(b) In 1900-1901	1,333,000	
(c) Estimate for 1901-1902	3,250,000	
		4,850,000
2. Supply Grants. South Africa.		
(a) In 1899-1900	23,900,000	
(b) In 1900-1901	64,737,000	
(c) Estimate for 1901-1902	56,670,000	
		142,307,000
China.		
(a) In 1900-1901	3,500,000	
(b) Estimate for 1901-1902	2,160,000	
		5,660,000
Total		153,317,000

The statement showing how the expenditure is to be met is as follows :—

1. Provided, or to be provided out of Revenue :—	£	£
(a) By surplus of 1899-1900 over ordinary expenditure	9,335,000	
(b) By suspension of Sinking Fund in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902	9,187,000*	
(c) By proceeds of additional taxation imposed in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902	2,749,000†	
		45,271,000
2. Provided, or to be provided, by Loan :—		
(a) By Treasury Bills	13,000,000	
(b) By war Stock and Bonds	25,519,000	
(c) By Exchequer Bonds	23,423,000	
(d) By Consols (out of a total amount of 60,000,000*l.* authorised)	42,101,000	
		103,046,000
Total		153,317,000

Explanations are offered respecting two of the items, 1 (b and c) in the second of the tables indicated by the a (asterisk) and b (dagger).

a Difference between Fixed Debt Charge of 23,000,000*l.* and amount actually issued for service of debt in 1900-1901, 4,547,000*l.* Ditto estimate for 1901-1902, 4,940,000*l.* Total, 9,187,000*l.* (the sum indicated above).

b The additional taxation which was imposed in 1900-1901 was estimated to produce in the first year, 12,252,000*l.*; and in the second year, 14,152,000*l.* The further additional taxation imposed in 1900-1902 is estimated to produce 11,000,000*l.*; making a total of 37,404,000*l.* But the revenue on the basis of taxation of 1899-1900 would have been insufficient to meet ordinary expenditure in 1900-1901 by 1,336,000*l.*; and in 1901-1902 by 9,299,000*l.* or 10,635,000*l.* in all; leaving available for war expenditure out of the estimated proceeds of the additional taxation only 26,749,000*l.* (the sum already indicated).

FRENCH ACTION IN ETHIOPIA.

ON information from French official sources we announced a fortnight ago that the two English officers selected by Lieut.-Colonel Swayne to go and direct an Abyssinian expedition had returned to Berbera from Zalla. We asked ourselves then whether these two officers, Major Tracy and Captain Cobbold, had not gone up to Harar by another route.

Our special correspondents have just announced the presence in that town of the two officers of the British army who were awaiting the return of Ras Makonnen to consult with him as to the direction to be given to the expeditionary corps sent by order of the Emperor Menelik against the Mahdi of Ogaden.

British diplomacy may be proud of the results which it obtains daily in Ethiopia. After all the noise made before and after Fashoda to represent the Abyssinian Emperor as a sovereign gained to French influence ; after the despatch to Paris of extraordinary missions with much pomp ; after classifying Abyssinian regions in the French colonial section of the Universal Exhibition, is it not disconcerting to see to-day an Abyssinian army, which owes its armament to our secret liberality, placing itself at the disposal of English officers to aggrandize the conquests of Great Britian in East Africa, while the Boers continue their heroic defence ?

For a long time the melting away of French official influence in Ethiopia was foreseen and expected, but nobody could have suspected such a fall.

Perhaps our judgment may be based on defective information.

In the eyes of the world the only national agency left to France in Ethiopia is the Djibouti railway. It is certainly the best guarantee for fruitful works of peace. News from Paris gives hope that on this ground French diplomacy will soon be able to take its revenge and secure for our commerce and industry the only really enviable victory.—The "Djibouti," (April 27.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FRESH INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

ENEMY REPULSED.

MORE CAPTURES FROM THE BOERS.

(From the mail papers of May 17 to 24)

What is described as an important concentration of Boers is reported from Middelburg. It is officially stated at Capetown that 800 Boers have recently entered the Colony, crossing the Orange River at a point north-west of Venterstad. It is believed that they are marching to the assistance of Commandant Fouche, whose force is said to be greatly embarrassed. The reports from the Transvaal are of a hopeful nature. A spirit of surrender is said to prevail among the Boers there. Bands of the enemy are stated still to be in evidence along the Drakensberg, westwards of Newcastle. Colonel Colville's force, it is reported, attacked Hans Botha's laager last week, and after a hard fight captured and burnt it. Another Boer laager has been taken in Cape Colony. During the month of April the Boers lost 105 men killed, 118 wounded, 2,193 in prisoners and surrenders. The total of prisoners in our hands, exclusive of those still detained in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, is 18,398. The grand total is nearly 20,000. According to the Pretoria correspondent of the "Morning Post" the enemy have still twelve fifteen-pounders in the field, but possess no ammunition for them.

BOER CONCENTRATION.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

Middelburg, May 20.—An important concentration of Boers is proceeding in the Zuurberg. Many fresh invaders are crossing the Orange River into the Colony, and Commandant Fouche has also joined the Boers in that district, the total strength of the enemy there being estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. It is again rumoured that De Wet is in command, but the report is not confirmed. The military authorities are cognisant of the enemy's movements and are prepared for them.—Reuter.

BOER DEFEAT AT ZWAGERSHOEK.

Port Elizabeth, May 17.—Colonel Nesbitt reports that the Boers have been defeated at Zwagershoek. He was travelling south when he heard at Cookhouse that fighting was taking place. He hurried to the scene, and found the Midland Rifles engaged with a strong force of Boers. The action resulted in the enemy being driven out of the mountains. Ten dead Boers were found. Our casualties were six wounded including an officer. The whole of No. 3 area is now clear.—Reuter.

BOER LAAGER SURPRISED.

CRADOCK, May 21.—A patrol surprised a Boer laager yesterday. The enemy fled, leaving saddles and blankets and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. Thirty horses were captured.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CAPE COLONY—BOERS DRIVEN OFF.

Middelburg, May 22.—Colonel Crabbe yesterday engaged Lotter and Lategan's commandos on the western edge of the Zuurberg. The Boers were driven off—demoralized. They admit having had nine men wounded.—Reuter.

HARRYING THE ENEMY.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, in a message from Middelburg, says that small bands of Boers are dodging our columns and seeking nightly to recross the railway towards the bush veldt to the north, but our scouts and the fire from the block-houses repel them, often stampeding the enemy's cattle. In this way hundreds of head of stock are being caught in the morning following the attempts. Bush fires are burning in all directions, obscuring the atmosphere.

OFFICIAL REPORT: BRITISH PATROLS CAPTURED.

The following official statement is published at Capetown regarding the military operations :—In Namaqualand a superior force of rebels attacked two British patrols in the neighbourhood of Loeriesfontein. One patrol by dispersing, eluded the enemy and returned to headquarters. The other was captured, but the men were subsequently released. The rebels, however, are not inclined to offer much resistance to the column operating from Brandvlei, where patrols have captured 19 prisoners and 23 waggons and carts. A Kenhardt patrol has driven the enemy from a strong position near Langholk. Seneepers' commando is being kept moving in the hills contiguous to the Graaf Reinet and Somerset East boundaries. Its strength is stated to have dwindled to a hundred men, and the horses are much exhausted. In the Eastern Province the enemy have been reinforced by Lotter, Alyburgh, Lategan, and, it is reported, by Kritzinger, who have crossed from the Orange River Colony to the north and north-west of Venterstad. The reinforcements, to the number of 800, appear to be making the country south of Venterstad their base. It is assumed that they were unable to obtain subsistence in the southern part of the Orange River Colony, and that they have crossed partly with the object of living on Cape Colony and partly to come to the aid of Fouche, who is sorely pressed. Malan's commando has been reinforced. It surrounded a patrol at Doornkop south of Maraisburg, and, after an engagement lasting a day, half the patrol was enveloped and captured. Lategan also ambushed a patrol of fourteen of Nesbitt's Horse at Dampiaats. Lategan's brother was wounded and taken prisoner. Another patrol of seven men was ambushed south of Venterstad.

OFFICIAL MAILS STOLEN.

Tarkastad, May 20.—Three rebels held up the Cradock post cart at Dwingfontein and abstracted two official packets from the mails.—Reuter.

BIG BOER COMMANDO AT BOTHA'S PASS.

Pretoria, Monday 3.15 p.m.—For some time past a commando of Boers has occupied the difficult country round Botha's Pass, where there is good pasturage for the cattle and a quantity of foodstuffs for the keep of the burgers in the field. It has just been ascertained that this commando has been increased to 4,000 men. They have three guns with them, and the latest information brought in is that De Wet has taken over the command.—Central News.

DE WET'S FOLLOWERS LOSING FAITH.

The increase in the ranks of the invaders of Cape Colony is the result (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Times") of our continued harrying movements against the Boers in the southern part of the Orange River Colony. It is reported that De Wet made strenuous efforts to induce his lately dispersed following to return with him to Cape Colony, but met with a blank refusal. Considering the state of the Orange River Colony, it would not be surprising if De Wet himself alone attempted to throw in his lot with Scheepers, Kruitzinger, and Malan, whose doings are erroneously reported in the light of a success among the Boers still on commando.

MAJOR HEATH KILLED.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War :

Pretoria, May 18, 6 p.m.—An armoured train was derailed by mine, south of America Siding. I regret to say Major Heath, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, was killed. America Siding, mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch, is on the main line a few miles north of Kroonstad. Major Edward Kermode Heath was made lieutenant in 1882 and captain in September, 1887, being appointed to the Reserve of Officers in March, 1895. He was honorary major of the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.

ANOTHER SWEEPING MOVEMENT.

Pretoria, May 19.—The columns operating under Generals Blood, Kitchener, Campbell, Pulteney, Benson, and Douglas, have commenced a second combined movement to clear the eastern districts of the Transvaal south of the Delagoa Bay line. No serious opposition has yet been encountererd.—Reuter.

Capetown, May 20.—In the Northern Transvaal General Bindon Blood's advance has driven the majority of the Boers west, though a few are still left in the north of the Zoutpansberg. Delarey is drawing round him most of these fugitives.—Reuter.

WHOLESALE SURRENDER OF EX-OFFICIALS.

Pietersburg, May 8 (via Pretoria, May 17).—Two Boers, including Nicholson, late adjutant to General Beyers, came to-day to ask terms of surrender for 90 men, mostly ex-officials. The British terms were accepted. The batch which surrendered included Mr. Barend Vorster and Mr. Haystek, former landdrost of Pietersburg. This district is rapidly settling down.—Reuter.

—Pretoria, May 15.—Patrols in the neighbourhood of Pietersburg are effectively clearing the country. The Boers are showing an eager disposition to surrender. Mr. Barend Vorster, the well-known member of the former Volksraad, is reported captured.—Reuter.

DELAREY REPORTED HOPELESS.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Pretoria, state that the news from the Klerksdorp district indicates that Delarey's commando is now only 500 strong, with a 15-pounder gun, a pom-pom, and a Maxim. The Boers have surrendered in small numbers daily in the Potchefstroom district. A letter from Delarey, which is reported to have been seen in a large refugee larger, states that he regards the war as hopeless, and that a continuance of it will be hurtful. He will surrender when he hears that Botha or De Wet has done so, and he advises to abandon the struggle.

In the interests of the country, and in order to mitigate the sufferings of the women and children. Surrenders continue in the eastern districts also.

Klerksdorp, May 8.—It is believed that General Liebenberg is still in the vicinity of Haartebeestefontein, while Delarey is in the Magaliesberg.—Reuter.

A TOWN COUNCIL FOR JOHANNESBURG.

Pretoria, May 16.—A proclamation has been issued providing for the provisional municipal government of Johannesburg by a town council nominated by the Governor. This council is now being appointed, and will assume its functions immediately. The jurisdiction of resident magistrates has been extended to Vryheid and Utrecht.—Reuter.

RETURN OF REFUGEES.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation, under which surrendered burghers are allowed to reside in camps in their own districts, has now been extended (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Morning Post") to men who surrendered before it was promulgated, and who have been kept as prisoners in the Capetown and Ladysmith camps.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 24.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER was 65 last Friday. Nobody ever thinks of him as an army man, yet he was in Pall Mall 34 years ago, and more than a generation ago he was editing the Army Regulations. From the arts of war he turned to the arts of peace, and was secretary of the Duke of Devonshire's Royal Commission on Science in 1870. Then, after a spell as a Cambridge lecturerer, he hitched his waggon to a star, and he has been among the stars ever since.

Not that Sir Norman has been too high to contemplate the affairs of this mortal world. He has pondered on them long and carefully, and the world need not be surprised if Sir Norman Lockyer reveals to it one day one of the greatest secrets of the age. Most men have heard of spots on the sun, and have dismissed the subject as an idle and abstract theory of science; but to Sir Norman Lockyer sun-spots are much more than an abstract theory. They may, he believes, prove to be one of Nature's benefactions to mankind. He will not be surprised if in a few years the spots on the sun enable us to predict famines and droughts. Nobody needs to be reminded of the immense value that such a discovery is likely to be to India and Egypt, for example, and many things are more unlikely than that Sir Norman Lockyer may turn an abstract theory into a matter of the greatest practical importance to us all.

To the sceptic Sir Norman has a happy reply. "Faraday toyed with a needle," he is wont to say "and they laughed at him. Yet he gave us the electric telegraph. The history of science has established the fact that the 'useless' turns out to be the most 'useful' in the end. The man in the street becomes very sceptical when you begin to talk of sun-spots and proximences and the effect of both on meteorology; but there will remain perhaps some compensation to science if it can save millions of lives and millions of pounds in India." Those who know Sir Norman and his faith in his case are hard to convince that the age of miracles is past.

The youngest king in Europe was 15 on Friday. It was the birthday of Alfonso Leon Fernando Maria Santiago Isidore Paschal Antonio Marcian, King of Spain, and duke, count, and lord of several other places. His titles are an epitome of the rise and fall of Spain, and embrace territory belonging at least to six other countries. They will not avail him much when his turn comes to rule the "decaying" nation. It is almost pathetic to think of this boy, who will soon be king in practice as well as in name, having the burden of a bankrupt empire resting on him. If we are to believe all the stories of King Alfonso, however, he is much more amusing than pathetic. When present at the councils with his ministers, sitting by the side of his mother, Alfonso forgets that he is a boy, and raps his fingers on the table with a kingly rap when he is getting impatient of the chatter of mere statesmen. He is said to have told his governess once that unless she granted him his wish he would "make faces at the people when he was out riding!"

Alfonso has never seen his father; the last King had been dead six months when his son was born on this day in 1886. He was born, as it were, on to the throne, for he was proclaimed King of Spain almost before his eyes were opened, the Prime Minister carrying him to the Ministers on a silver tray. The boy-king is the child of a Queen of Sorrows. As a child Queen Christina played with Alfonso XII in his boyhood, and they dreamed, in their children's way, of the day when they would marry. But Alfonso grew up and married the Princes Mercedes. Then the Queen died, and the child lovers were united again. For six years they were happy together, and then, four days before the anniversary of their marriage, Alfonso died. Six months later the little fatherless King opened his eyes on the dying splendours of a passing empire.

Gipsy Lee, who has just died in the workhouse, was not the recognised monarch of the gipsy kingdom. Charles Fua Blythe Rutherford reigns on the gipsy throne in the little Highland village of Yetholm. There, three years ago, he was crowned with great pomp and ceremony. For fifteen years, since the death of Queen Esther in 1883, the gipsy throne had been vacant, and one morning in the summer of 1898 the good folk of Yetholm were awakened from their beds by the strains of a coronation band. Around the throne on the village green gathered the Lord Chancellor, in his long robe and heavy gilt chain; the hereditary Archbishop, a picture of dignity and importance; and the Royal suite of their Majesties, who were to be acknowledged the crowned heads of the gipsy universe.

Surely never was so strange a crowning as this. The parish minister announced the 100th Psalm, the people sang the National Anthem, and the herald declared that "It having been found that the Royal and ancient people of Little Egypt are in trouble and are becoming scattered from the Royal village of Yetholm from having no Royalty to guide or direct their kingdom, they have ordained for a King lest they should become a forgotten race." The band struck up "Who'll be King but Charlie?" the King and Queen arrived in a trap drawn by six donkeys, the village blacksmith's son, in his archbishop's robe, put the shining gilt crown in its place, and King Charles of Yetholm stood up on his throne and defied the nations of the earth to move him. "Here I am and here I intend to be!" he declared before his people as he drove with his Queen to his whitewashed palace. King Charles still lives in peaceful state, the least known, the least feared, the least rich, but by no means the least happy King in Europe.

Parliament has its jokes sometimes, and our great officials are more humorous than we think. The Parliamentary paper on the Greek Loan, with a ten-line title to introduce one word, is not an isolated example of official humour. The House of Commons not long ago seriously voted the sum of £1 9s. 1d. for the Public Record Office. If brevity is the soul of wit our lawmakers are sometimes the wittiest of us all. Mr. Gladstone introduced a bill into Parliament, and carried it through, changing the "District Chapelry of Kirkthwaite" into the "District Chapelry of Cowgill," and the bill was probably the record bill for brevity during the sixty years Mr. Gladstone was in public life.

It was not, however, a record for all time. One of the Acts of Henry III. consists of six words: "Heirs shall be married without disparagement," and in the reign of Edward the First a law was passed that "the King commandeth that from henceforth neither fairs nor markets be kept in churchyards for the honour of the church." That is a complete quotation of the Act. Another short Bill was passed in the reign of Edward III in reference to entail. It is accorded," the Bill began, "that the plea of non-claim of fines which from henceforth shall be levied shall not be taken for any bar in time to come."

Nor is the Mother of Parliaments unique in her occasional love of brevity. The Legislature of Maine set an excellent example not long ago when it declared that dogs are domestic animals. The Bill ran thus: Section 1. The dog is hereby declared to be a domestic animal. Section 2. This Act shall take effect when approved." To balance such lapses from long-windedness, our laws are sometimes measured by the yard. One of them, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, has 548 sections, and a schedule with twenty-one tables. It is perhaps the longest Act of Parliament ever passed in this country, though the Scottish Burghs Act surely runs it close.

The Post Office, too, is fond of a joke. Two letters posted in London in the spring of 1891 have just been delivered. One can never be quite sure of what may happen in the post, in spite of the wonderful organisation of St. Martin's-le-Grand. There can surely be no greater miracle of organisation known to men than the fact that a letter dropped into a pillar box in a back street in London is carried half round the world for a penny. But there are times when the most perfect machinery gives way as a Kingston-on-Thames jeweler has just discovered. He ordered some jewellery by post to Natal nine years ago from a Clerkenwell firm, and being a busy man, did not notice that the order was not executed until the Post Office reminded him the other day by delivering his postcard as if it had been posted the night before! A Holbeach tradesman received a letter last October which had been posted to him in 1892 at Luton.

We are oftener in peril than we think. It is startling even now to be told by Mr. Balfour that at a critical moment in our history we were left with no more than 3 300 rounds of small arm ammunition in England; and it is fortunate that the revelation did not come a year ago. But the probability is that it is by no means so rare a state of things as we imagine. There was a day two or three years ago when the quantity of maize, wheat, and flour in England was barely enough to feed the population three weeks. Had anything happened to cut off our supplies we could hardly have held out a month, in spite of our ships and guns. Every year our dependence on imported bread-stuffs grows greater, and it is calculated that five out of six people in England live on these imports. In a recent year, according to a writer on the subject, we were dependent for half our food on Russia, America sending us another 25 per cent., and it would be an easy matter, certain authorities tells us, for France to buy up American "futures" in the event of a Franco-Russian alliance against us. In that case we should probably find ourselves living, as Sir Charles Dilke once said, on lentils and green peas.

Three members of the Ministerial front bench the other day had to cross to the Lobby of the House of Commons to catch the division bell in a manner that was not perhaps wholly dignified. But it might have been worse. Members of the House of Commons have been known to vote in their shirt sleeves before now and there is a well-remembered case of a member who rushed into the lobby straight from his bath in order to be in the House before the bell stopped. He had a blanket round him, it is true, but his appearance was barely in keeping with the majesty of the Parliament and it is sad to have to record that the enthusiastic M. P. missed his vote after all.

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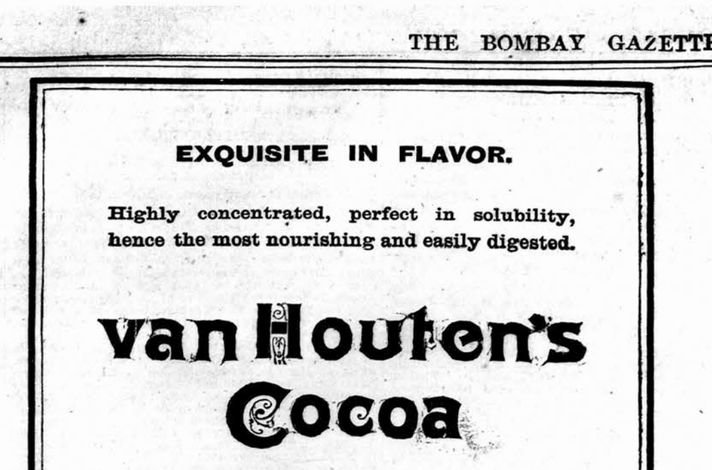

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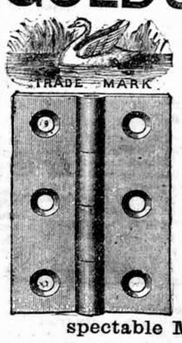

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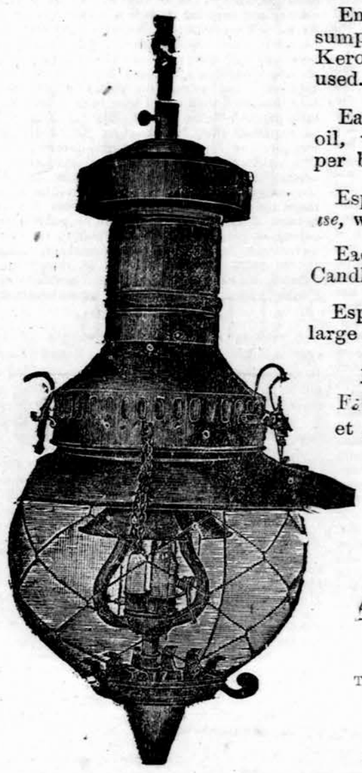

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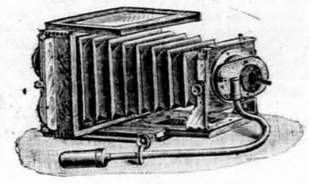
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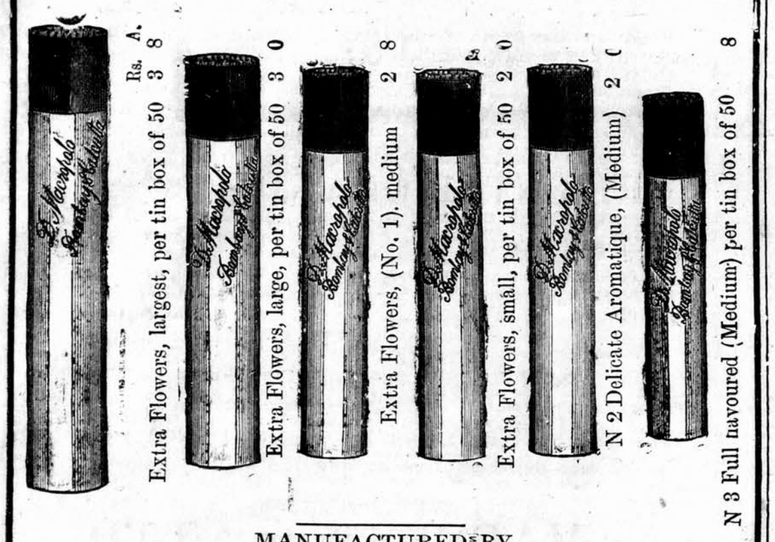
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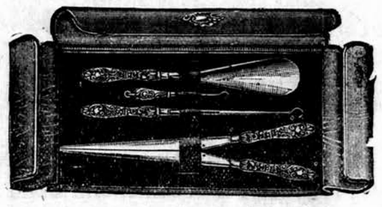
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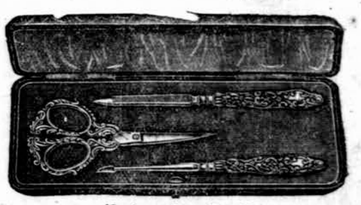
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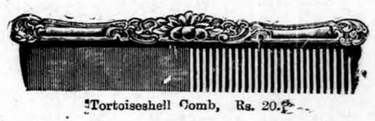
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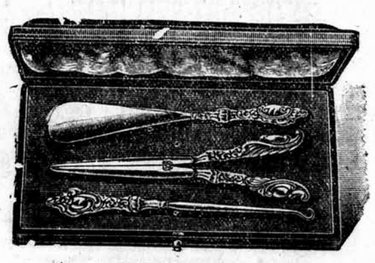
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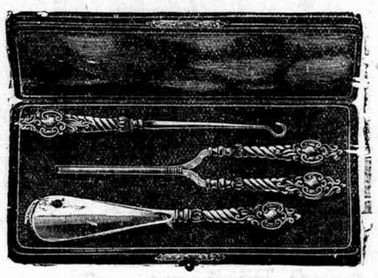
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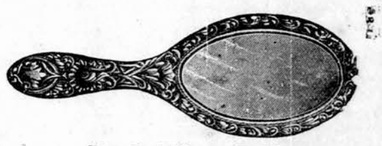
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